

# Dahdaleh blooms on silk



Ghada Dahdaleh

By Hind-Lera Mengo  
Special to The Star

ALEXANDER ELLIOT once said: "When looking at the art city from afar, it seems as if it is surrounded by fortresses. But, in fact, what we see are only doors leading to its different rooms." He added that many people spend a meaningful and analytical time in two or three of its streets. However, to really appreciate this city one should enter its rooms, stay in them for a period of time, and savour what each has to offer.

Ghada Dahdaleh, a young Jordanian artist, seems to have taken his advice: she has entered many rooms in the art city, tested and worked at each one's style. Two years ago she showed us the results of her stay, so to speak. The abstract room gave her freedom in composition; the cubist school gave her the ability to portray movement and visual effects, as well as fulfilling her sense of unity.

After having studied at the Central Technical School in Toronto, Canada, she says, she knew what she wanted to do. "I loved painting, printing and sculpture. During my years of study in Jordan I was always interested in drawing, but I never really knew that I had the ability because there was little encouragement."

Now she has returned to Jordan full of enthusiasm and new

ideas. Even so her works are being presently exhibited at the Petre Bank Gallery, she is working hard on her winter show (which, I am only allowed to say, is completely different from what can be seen at this exhibit).

The printing "room" seems to be one area that has fascinated her. In her last show she presented serigraphies (another form of printing) and intaglio (incisions or indentations in a metal plate). In her current exhibit she has explored the silk painting in more depth.

The 24 paintings on display are all united in that they have one common theme: flowers. Tulips, corydons, and gladioli and other types of plants have been portrayed with individual emphases. Each is studied differently so that the theme has not restricted the artist and cornered her into repetition and monotony. For instance, a bright pink rose in full bloom is portrayed on the silk in three dimensions, shade lending perspective to the curled petals.

To help magnify the bud or plant the artist has used appropriate backgrounds, meaning that she makes use of a plain setting that does not have any foreign elements to disturb the harmony of the floral composition. Alternatively a marbled impression is reflected in the background, as the name suggests, this method gives the silk marble like designs. This technique is seen in the gold rayed lily of Japan. It is set against a dark setting of turquoise, and the marbling effect is evident in the dark vein-like lines.

Sometimes the composition includes a multi-coloured setting. Whenever this occurs it is always accompanied by minute dots and fairly large blotches. In the Rubus Tidel work the dots are a result of a chemical reaction of salt and alcohol on the silk. This effect hints at stones and cracks and consequently the work becomes a mixture of abstract and realism together, and less decorative. There are two paintings done in this style.

The rest of the works are clear and straightforward. There are no innuendos involved, no

distortions, no feelings of depression or anger. Words such as pretty and delicate come to mind when observing Dahdaleh's latest creations. Hovering in an intermediate state they cannot be labeled as paintings in the true sense of the word, nor can they be said to be simple decorations. An artistic eye is evident in the manner in which each has been analyzed.

A lot of physical and mental energy goes into doing these pieces, the largest of which is 1.20 x 1.20 metres and took eight days to produce. After the sketching is traced out on the

stretched silk it is outlined with a thin wax pen. You can see the effect of this pen in the white outlines surrounding each drawn petal. French dyes are used for the colouring and then the material is steamed for two hours. This is a very simple description of the actual technique, since a lot of chemical reactions and complex planning is involved.

A relaxed and fresh feeling is set off by these floral presentations. Not only is this sense evoked through the theme, but also by the eye-catching frames. They consist of double and even triple matting which depict two

or more colours dominant in a plant. This is reminiscent of the Italian method of tracing. The silks are sandwiched between slabs of glass and sealed with a silver rim.

This exhibit, which runs to 31 May, is a sort of test to Dahdaleh. She says that she does not show her other serigraphs or silk paintings because she wanted to see the public's reaction to this work first. For she, the artist, is exploiting different rooms in the vast city of art; this is a room she is past through with definite results.



The Golden-rayed lily of Japan

## Kenyan women weave up a \$50 million industry

The clondo, a traditional Kenyan woven sisal basket, has long been scorned by the country's city-dwellers, but now attitudes are changing as sales for export and to tourists have made clondos a \$50 million-a-year industry.

By Desgratias  
Byabefumu  
Special to The Star

NAIROBI, Kenya — The nimble fingers of housewives in villages throughout central Kenya are earning the country millions of dollars a year in foreign exchange.

Around the countryside, thousands of women are engaged in a booming cottage industry — weaving sisal baskets for sale directly to tourists and for export to an increasing number of countries.

The baskets, known as "clondos", have become Kenya's best-selling handicraft item over the past five years. Last year more than two million baskets worth more than \$50 million at retail prices were exported,

mostly to the United States, Europe and Japan.

In New York clondos are reported to sell for \$40, although the anonymous Kenyan craftswomen may be paid only \$2 by the women's organizations and wholesalers who arrange export sales.

Sales have been spurred by the tourist boom in Kenya in recent years. Thousands of visitors to Nairobi and Indian Ocean beach resorts around Mombasa take home clondos as souvenirs or gifts for friends. Numerous international conferences in Nairobi also have boosted sales, and few expatriates working in Kenya leave the country without a basket among their possessions.

At trade fairs around the world, the clondo is now to be seen on Kenyan stands alongside high-quality tea and coffee, the country's main export commodities.

The clondo has been made for centuries, mainly by women of the Wakamba and Kikuyu tribes of Kenya's Central Province. Long considered a lowly item by city dwellers, the basket is now increasingly accepted as a desirable cultural product.

Young Kikuyu brides, in the cities lean their heads back to allow an elderly aunt to hang the basket by its handles over their head, as a sign of blessing. During local fundraising meetings for town and village projects, politicians find the clondo an ideal container for cash.

Baskets have different names for different uses. There is the "nithunge", mostly used for carrying a packed lunch, and the "kumuto" or "mukuo", for collecting vegetables from the garden.

There is also the "chondo", most likely the name from which the present clondo is derived, traditionally as big as

a gunny sack and used as an all-purpose basket. A modern clondo with shoulder strap would carry a load of some (6 kg).

The clondo has been a symbol of womanhood for generations. Women invariably weave during breaks in their domestic routine, while waiting in queues or even listening to speakers at rallies.

In some areas brides are given gifts of clondos filled with farming tools or kitchen utensils, and among the romantic Wakamba a bride will usually expect a colourful clondo to decorate the marital bed-post.

Traditional baskets are made of natural white sisal, with red ochre rings around the bottom or middle. The fashionable Wakambas, however, now make them in a variety of bright colours. Frosty greens and brilliant blues find their way to overseas markets, although subtle pastel

shades are more popular to the United States and Japan.

To make the baskets more elegant, some big stores in Nairobi decorate them with old coins. Leather straps are increasingly replacing sisal ones, and some clondos have zip fasteners. For many buyers, though, the original clondo in its simple form beats them all.

The success of the clondo has brought hot competition from Japanese and Korean manufacturers, now flooding the markets with synthetic baskets that sell for half the price of a Kenyan original.

As the clondo business booms, the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged that exports be reorganized so that the women who make the baskets get a larger share of the profits. The chamber has also urged that Kenyan clondos carry labels saying they are genuine hand-made products.

A spokesman says the humble basket "could do for Kenya what Levi-Strauss jeans have done for the United States."

Weekly

# THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 8 Number 41

أجروال ستر أسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الأردنية للمصاحفة والنشر «الدستور»

Amman 2 - 8 June 1988



## Tender Notice No. TCC 2/88 Issued by the "Special Tender Committee" for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)

The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces tender No. TCC 2/88 for the supply of local line plant services and accessories as part of the implementation programme of the "Five-Year Development Plan" for the expansion of the telephone network in Jordan.

Specialized companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the bidding documents.

Bidders are requested to submit in addition to bid price a financing proposal to finance the foreign exchange component of the cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

### Important Note:

Bidders are requested to submit their offers in three separately sealed envelopes:

The first containing the technical offer;  
The 2nd containing the commercial offer; and  
The 3rd containing the financing offer.

Each envelope should be sealed and clearly marked indicating the name of the bidder, tender no. and the title of the offer.

Technical offer will be opened and evaluated first.

Commercial and financing offers for technically accepted companies will be then opened.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the office of the secretary of the "STC," TCC Headquarters, Tower Building, P.O. Box 1689, Amman - Jordan, against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian dinars (JD 500).

Bids, accompanied by a bid security are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of the "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time on Sunday, 17 July, 1988. And will be opened in the presence of bidder's representative, who choose to attend, on the same date.

N.B 1: The last date for purchasing tender documents is July 10, 1988

N.B 2: Those who purchased the tender documents are exempted from purchasing again provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

Chairman/Special Tender Committee  
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General of TCC.



BOAT قارب زجاجي

Cover story see pages 4,5

Cover story  
see page 4

Supplément  
en français

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## TENDER Notice No. ICC 1/88 Issued by the "Special Tender Committee" For the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)

The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces tender No. TCC 1/88 for the supply of heavy materials for local line plant projects, such as cables, wooden poles, P.V.C. pipes, manhole covers and dropwire, as part of the implementation programme of the "Five-Year Development Plan" for the expansion of the telephone network in Jordan.

This tender is divided into seven main "lots". Bidders may bid for one or more or all lots. "STC" reserves the right to award one or more or all lots to any bidder provided that the offer to each lot is comprehensive and complete. Incomplete offers for any lot will be rejected.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has applied for a loan from the World Bank and intends to use the proceeds of this loan to finance part of the cost of this project.

As the available World Bank financing is insufficient to cover all the cost of this procurement, bidders are invited to submit in addition to the bid price a financing offer, at their option, to finance the contract cost or part of it.

All interested manufacturers/suppliers from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland, and Taiwan - China are invited to participate in this tender in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the bidding documents.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the office of the secretary of the "STC," TCC Headquarters, Tower Building, P.O. Box 1689, Amman - Jordan against a payment of a non-refundable fee of one hundred Jordanian dinars (J.D. 100). Bids accompanied by a bid security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time on Sunday, June 19, 1988. And will be opened in the presence of bidder's representatives, who choose to attend, on the same date.

N.B 1: The last date for purchasing tender documents is June 12, 1988.

N.B.2: Those who purchased the tender documents are exempted from purchasing again provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

Chairman/Special Tender Committee  
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General of TCC.

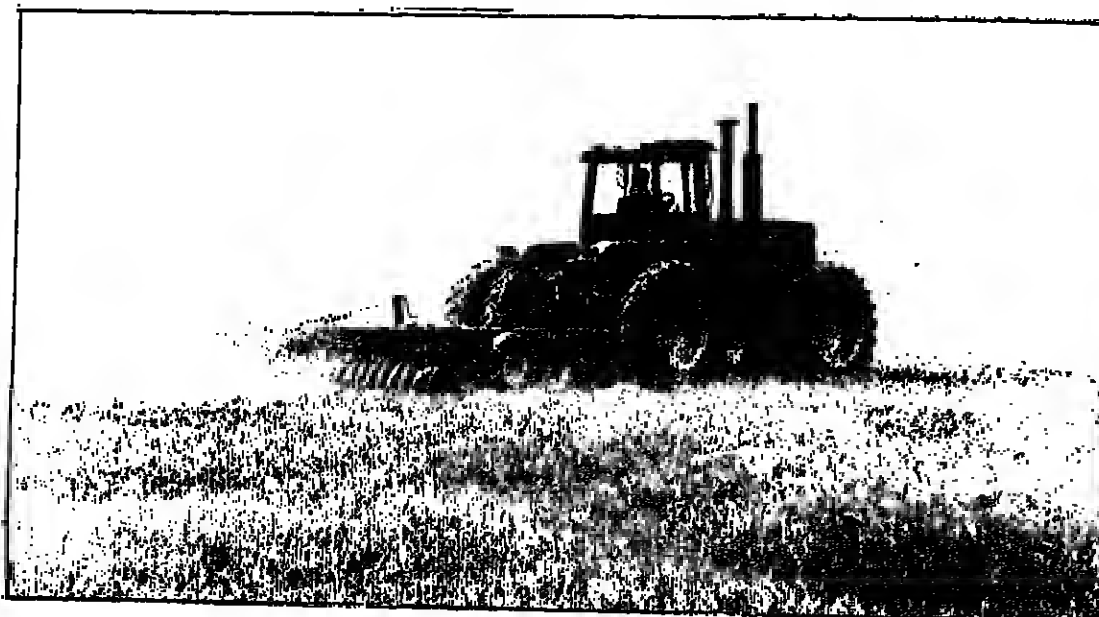


# Lentil project kicks off with JUST seminar

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

LENTIL GROWING and harvesting in Jordan are due for greater attention in the next two years following the establishment of the Canadian-funded Lentil Mechanization Project. The project was inaugurated on Sunday 29 May with a seminar at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) that brought together specialists working in Canada, Jordan and at the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) in Aleppo, Syria.

Lentils are a well-established crop in Jordan and are a staple food for Jordanians but farmers are discouraged from growing them because of the difficulties of harvesting. Harvesting must be done in a very short period in the early summer, and farmers find themselves caught between the problem of insufficient labour for traditional hand harvesting and the lack of suitable equipment for mechanical harvesting. Their response has increasingly been



Mechanization of the harvesting process could make lentil growing bloom

not to plant lentils at all.

Now staff from Agrodev Canada will be working with Jordanian farmers to improve their lentil growing systems and to encourage the greater use of

mechanical harvesting equipment. Agrodev is a private agricultural consultancy company which was established in 1975 and is now involved in 150 projects in 62 countries. Since 1980, the company has taken a

particular interest in dryland farming projects, and in this it is building on Canada's experience as one of the world's most productive dryland farming regions.

Canadian farmers have been growing lentils only since 1971 and the new project's Resident Field Supervisor in Jordan Douglas Winsor admits to a certain nervousness in seeking to transfer the benefits of their brief experience to a region where lentil growing has been established for over 8,000 years. However, though the Canadian farmers are new to lentil growing their success has been spectacular.

Lentils are grown in the three western states of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the acreage under lentils in Saskatchewan, now the major producer, has grown from 8,200 hectares in 1971 to around 200,000 hectares in 1987. Canada is now the world's third largest producer after India and Turkey and, after Turkey, the second largest exporter.

Progress has not always been smooth. Canada's leading authority on lentil cultivation Dr Alan Slinkard told Sunday's seminar that farmers became interested in lentils in the early seventies when wheat prices were low and they were looking for alternative crops. As they had no experience of the crop their techniques were poor and yields were low and it was only after extensive research and extension work that technical knowledge and farmer experience came together to produce the results seen today.

In Jordan the Agrodev team will be working with a number of Jordanian institutions, including JUST, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and also with ICARDA. They will be building on the achievements of the Food Legume Project (which deals with both lentils and chick peas) that has been underway at the University of Jordan Department of Agriculture since 1980 with financial support from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

During Sunday's seminar Food Legume Project Director Dr Naer Haddad explained that the programme has had three main objectives. These have been to establish optimal productive practices for legumes, to identify new varieties suited to mechanical harvesting and to train Jordanian specialists in legume production.

The Food Legume Project has been carried out in close co-

operation with ICARDA which is the major world centre for research in lentil, barley and faba bean production in dry areas. ICARDA combines basic research programmes with applied research programmes in Aleppo headquarters with extensive co-operation with various research and extension programmes particularly in the countries of West Asia and North Africa. Its collaboration with the University of Jordan Food Legume Project in trials of new plant types, farming techniques and lentil harvesting mechanization is part of its Food Legume Improvement Programme.

Dr Haddad was able to point to successes in all three areas tackled by the Jordanian programme. After six years of experiment and field trials, for example, extension bulletins have been produced, one on lentils and the other on chick peas, advising farmers on all aspects of production from seed and soil preparation to mechanized harvesting. Dr Haddad said an improved lentil variety, named UJL 121, is being recommended as suitable both for Jordanian growing conditions and for mechanical harvesting.

Dr Haddad said that the machinery being recommended for lentils is generally the same as that now recommended for cereal crops and includes the disc plough, spike-tooth harrow, seed drill. Project staff have also developed an earth roller for fields where stones are a problem and a spray for weed control.

The University has co-operated with the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) in organizing on field demonstrations of the new techniques, and Dr Haddad says they have made use of machinery already available from the JCO machinery stations so that farmers will not be discouraged by having to go looking for new equipment.

Once the Lentil Mechanization Project is fully underway however, local farmers will be introduced to a new set of equipment as the Agrodev team has been to test the suitability for Jordanian conditions of equipment developed in Canada. And where the existing programme in Jordan has concentrated on making use of equipment designed originally for cereal growing, Douglas Winsor says Agrodev will be using lentil production equipment that can also be used for other crops.

This will include a rock developed in Saskatchewan which moves rocks to the edge of the field, a machine for picking, tillage machine to prepare land prior to seeding, a weeder that can be used instead of a plough and is also suitable for use in orchards, a very simple seed drill that can be adapted for seeding grass and chick peas as well as lentils and a packer which is used after seeding to produce the even surface needed for mechanical harvesting.

Winsor explained that he did not necessarily expect all the machinery to prove to be suitable for Jordanian conditions but he says the Agrodev team is sufficiently keen to see it tested here now that the company is bringing it to Jordan at its own expense.

The approximately half-million Canadian dollar Lentil Mechanization Project is being funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

2 JUNE 1988

Weekly

## THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

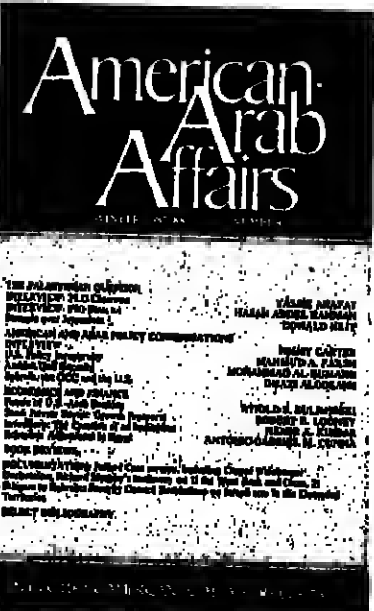
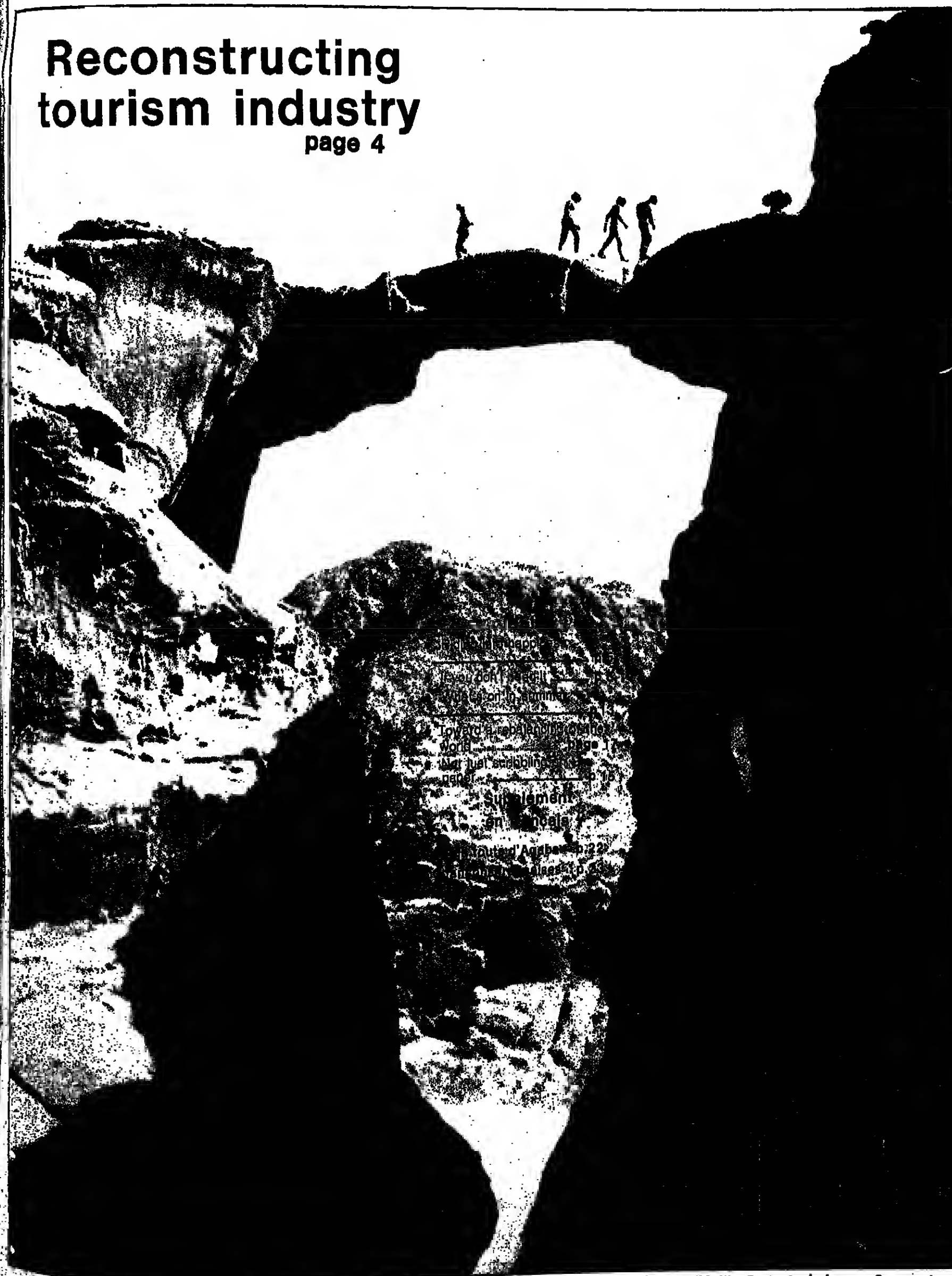
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### Reconstructing tourism industry

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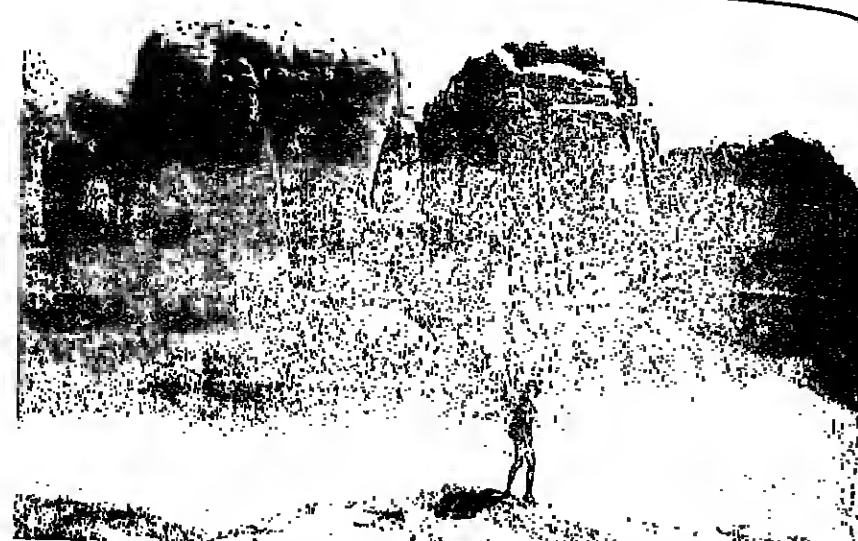
State or Country

Zip





Aqaba will be provided with cheap hotels



Wadi Rum — The serenity of nature remains undisturbed

## Reconstructing tourism industry

By Diane C. Chilangwa  
Special to The Star

WHEN T.E. Lawrence was stationed in the Jordanian desert during the Great Arab Revolt, he had a specific mission to complete. To destroy certain parts of the Hijaz Railway in order to paralyze the movement of the Turks and to cut their line of supply. But Lawrence, better known as Lawrence of Arabia, did much more than was requested of him. The damage "The Amir of Dynamite" caused to the railway was beyond repair.

So many questions have been raised about the motivations this British liaison officer had for destroying the railway in such a manner, but nobody could give the right answer simply because he was buried with him. What we have, therefore, are only speculations.

Jordanian Minister of Tourism, Mr. Zuheir Al-Ajlouni, gives two possible interpretations for Lawrence's deeds. He says that Lawrence might have foreseen the future importance of this railway to the Arab world and thus devastated it to render more difficult the movement of Arab troops and supplies through the Arab world in the aftermath of the Revolt.

The second interpretation, however, has nothing to do with political affiliations. It is rather centred on human feelings.

Like Melsoun Al-Kelbiyyeh, who has given up the Damascus castle of Ummayyad Kalit Muewla Ben Abi Sufian to go back to her desert home in Wadi Rum, where "a tent inside which the wind blows is better than a luxurious palace," Lawrence might have been much fascinated with the undisturbed beauty of the desert.

The intrigue of the desert could have been too valuable for him to be tampered with. And the Hijaz Railway might have appeared to him as the means through which civilization would crawl into the desert, muddling the harmony of its sands and disturbing the serenity of the whole terrain. This he might not have been able to tolerate and the area he could have wanted to keep unspoiled by the touch of urbanity.

Lawrence is now past history, but Wadi Rum survives to attract thousands of people from all parts of the globe, charming them with nothing but its pure nature — not with modern hotels and air-conditioned rooms — simply because that it does not need.

Jordanian tourist attractions in all do not need to be presented in any way other than what they originally are. And according to Mr. Aljouni, this is the line the newly-established Ministry of Tourism is following in promoting tourism industry in the



Ma'in Spa's experience will not be repeated

and outside the Kingdom.

Although more than four-fifths of the country are desert, the variety and beauty of Jordan's attractions found across the Kingdom are endless. Carefully preserved areas such as the opulent desert castle site found in the east, and magnificent historical sites such as the thrilling ancient Nabataean city of Petra carved out of the rose-red rock and roaring landscapes, are all examples of the many splendours that can be found only in this part of the world.

Desert jewels such as Qear Azraq, located in the middle of the Azraq oases, remain a haven for migrating birds as they remain the only permanent freshwater pools in the surrounding 18,000 square kilometre of desert, while Aqaba — the Middle East's newest resort that has grown from a sleepy little fishing village into a charming and exhilarating paradise for underwater enthusiasts adds on to the list of Jordan's natural beauties.

Now with a ministry specifically concentrating on upgrading the level of tourism, Mr. Aljouni stated in an interview with The Star that major changes in the approach to expand the industry in an effort to reach both the local and foreign publics are already under way together with the support of Her Majesty Queen Noor and a ministerial committee.

Unlike many developing industries which require the erection of new buildings and complementary facilities, the Ministry plans to emphasize developing what is already present in an area without physically disrupting the existing natural setting in the respective tourist regions, with great reference being in the desert.

Owing to the nature of the majority of Jordan's tourist attractions, says Mr. Aljouni, building commercial tourist sites such as modern five-star hotels in areas such as Wadi Rum would not only look out of place but spoil the natural setting of



Mr Zuheir Al-Ajlouni

the area which plays a big role in the attractiveness of the area.

"What the country needs to do is to present tourist sites in the right manner," he says.

"Upon the suggestion of Her Majesty Queen Noor, the Ministry is now studying a proposal which calls for the establishment of a tourist village in Wadi Rum. This village will be characteristic of the natural surroundings of the area," Aljouni adds that instead of building luxurious hotels to accommodate visitors, tents will be set up to match up with the essence of the desert.

Owing to the nature of the majority of Jordan's tourist attractions, says Mr. Aljouni, building commercial tourist sites such as modern five-star hotels in areas such as Wadi Rum would not only look out of place but spoil the natural setting of the area which plays a big role in the attractiveness of the area.

By providing accommodation with only the basics, which in this case are security, electricity and water, this would not only keep the areas attractive but remain fairly inexpensive to tourists visiting the area.

However, emphasized Aljouni, the Ministry is also aware that, although accommodation should be cheap, great lengths will be taken to maintain that such accommodation remains hygienic

for both the local and foreign visitors.

While developing and promoting tourist sites across the Kingdom, special attention will also be given to the natives of these regions. Special programmes will be set up to educate the local people in how to deal with both local and foreign tourists coming into the areas.

Already in Petra, a horse clinic was recently set up to provide shelter and medical care to the horses that assist tourists visiting Petra. The Brook Horse Clinic, first set up in Egypt after the Second World War, today provides horses in Petra with medical care at no cost to the horse owners.

Although Jordan's tourist facilities are not overall at the same standards as those found in the more developed nations, the "take-off" stage at which the tourist industry is now is nonetheless still appreciated by some visitors who come to the Kingdom.

Speaking to The Star in Aqaba was Leana Ajlani who is present managing director of Hameelina Travel Agency in Finland. She states that "I work hard in Finland and when I take a vacation, I want to relax. Unlike Italy, Spain or other European resort areas, people here are not tired of tourists yet. They are very polite to us. This is already Ajlani's fourth visit to Jordan in two years.

Agreeing with Ajlani is American tourist Lisa Carter who adds, "Unlike American and European beaches, you don't find polluted beaches here. I like Aqaba better for this reason as you really get a chance to relax when you come."

Statistics provided by a tourism official have shown that the 1987-88 fall-spring season records show that Jordan had the highest number of tourists visiting Jordan ever. This increase

has been attributed to the efforts that both the Ministry and private sectors have done to promote tourism in the country.

According to Aqaba City Beach Hotel Manager Mr. Aziz Kabari, overseas tourists such as His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Jordan, secured Jordan its place as a tourist map.

He adds, "Our airline is offering competitive rates which are attractive to both the local and foreign tourists."

But even with the notable increase of the number of tourists to Jordan over the last year, the bar is set high. "I would like to see more facilities such as a bigger airport in Aqaba and a proved land transportation facilities. This is important because local tourism is too small for the local market is too small."

In an effort to attract a type of people to local resort areas, the country, plans by the Ministry of Tourism are already underway to establish more cheaper hotels and motels in the Aqaba region to cater for the budget visitors.

In the efforts to promote tourism outside the country, Jordanian representatives have begun to participate in international tourism promotion events on a more regular basis. The positive results of such events were seen this week with the arrival of an Italian tourism delegation in Amman Sunday following an invitation extended to them by the Holiday Inn Company in Amman and Aqaba.

The delegation, representing the Ratto Viaggi Travel Agency, is mainly concerned with promoting Jordan in Italy. It is already some 65 Italian tourists groups are expected to visit the country this year. All this is a result of agreements reached at the Milano International Tourism Fair held in February this year, which Jordan was represented by Mr. Faisal Abu Nuwar, director of sales and marketing at Holiday Inn in Amman and Aqaba.

Aside from the exchange of tourism delegations, the Ministry will also be concentrating on the publication of better literature that will well represent the country.

"We need more well-planned material that will attract people to Jordan," Aljouni says. The Ministry also intends to lease land to private investors who wish to invest in tourist sites. Jordan will also work to promote religious tourism, according to Aljouni.

"There are numerous religious sites and graves of Muslim leaders that exist in the country. These are of people like 'Abu Aubeidhan and the caravans of people mentioned in the religious," states Aljouni.

## Riding into happiness

By Pam Dougherty  
Special to The Star

JUST ONE month after their first riding lessons, the children of the Hussein Centre for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped have lost their hearts to the Shetland ponies and their new sport.

The nervousness and even tears that marked their first lesson have turned to smiles and excitement and the weakly child to the Arabian Horse Club is now a foray into a new world of pleasure and achievement.

Twelve students from the centre are having regular lessons and instructor Jill Goddard says their response and their progress have been beyond anything she could have hoped for.

For the children the first lesson was a real challenge. Horses were a totally unknown quantity and one little girl actually wept with fear. Now, says Goddard, she is one of the keenest students, loving both her lessons and the ponies.

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The delegation, representing the Ratto Viaggi Travel Agency, is mainly concerned with promoting Jordan in Italy. It is already some 65 Italian tourists groups are expected to visit the country this year. All this is a result of agreements reached at the Milano International Tourism Fair held in February this year, which Jordan was represented by Mr. Faisal Abu Nuwar, director of sales and marketing at Holiday Inn in Amman and Aqaba.

Aside from the exchange of tourism delegations, the Ministry will also be concentrating on the publication of better literature that will well represent the country.

"We need more well-planned material that will attract people to Jordan," Aljouni says. The Ministry also intends to lease land to private investors who wish to invest in tourist sites. Jordan will also work to promote religious tourism, according to Aljouni.

"There are numerous religious sites and graves of Muslim leaders that exist in the country. These are of people like 'Abu Aubeidhan and the caravans of people mentioned in the religious," states Aljouni.

normal lessons for 12.

Goddard would be happy to see the lessons extended to all the children at the Hussein Centre which now caters for 33 residential and 100 day students, and beyond them to other handicapped children in the community but organizing the lessons is not an easy matter. Thanks to the generosity of Hani Blaharet and the Arabian Horse Club, the ponies are available but each handicapped child needs three attendants, one to lead the horse and one either side of the child to ensure his or her safety, particularly during the early lessons.

This means that, even with just the current 12 students, 36 voluntary helpers are needed each week. Goddard says anyone who can come, either weakly, fortnightly or even on just one Saturday of the month from four until six in the afternoon, will be making a great contribution.

Anyone interested can contact Mrs. Jill Goddard on 877208 or Mrs. Joan Gardner on 812616. The children from the Hussein Centre will also be giving a demonstration of their new riding skills on Friday 3 June at the Arabian Horse Club open day. Visitors are welcome from 3-7 pm for the family with pony rides, wild west rides and, for the horse-aholics, heyrides, along with raffles, games and, of course, lots of good things to eat. Proceeds from the Open Day will go to both the Arabian Horse Club and the Riding for the Disabled Association.

Rule began with tears, but now it is all smiles



Each handicapped child needs three attendants, particularly during early lessons

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2 JUNE 1988

Jordan

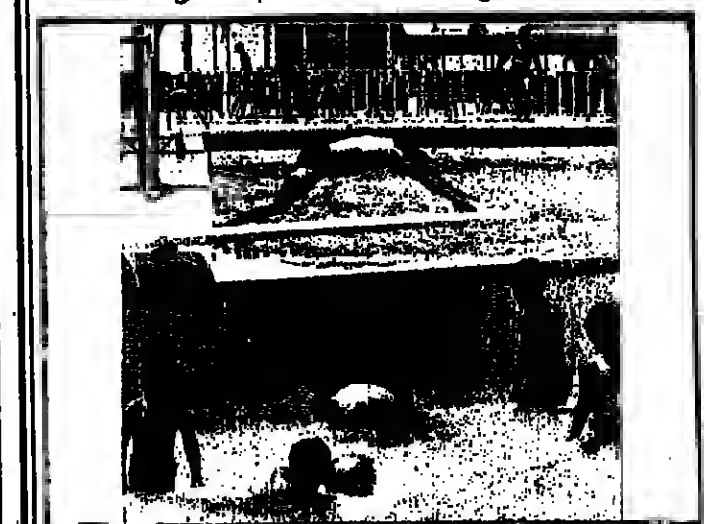


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THE JERUSALEM STAR 5



## If you don't need it...

By Dians Chhangwa  
Star Staff Writer

HAVE YOU noticed an increased number of miscellaneous items lying around your house lately? Or your storeroom — does that look more like a dump than the functional organized area you started off with a few years back?

Are you wondering what to do with some of this stuff? If you are the General Union of Volunteer Service (GUVS) has just the answer you are looking for.

Under the slogan "If You Don't Need It, We Do," GUVS has a programme specially designed to make use of all citizens' unwanted goods.

According to GUVS Secretary General Mohamed Al Wardam, the union, with the help of other agents and charity organizations in the kingdom, has offered goods to over forty thousand families in Jordan since its establishment four years ago.

"With the help of the mass media and passage of time, we have lately been able to collect more goods for individuals and institutions that we aid," says Wardam.

The union gathers goods ranging from old toys and clothing to electrical appliances, household furniture and food. In the case of broken furniture and other damaged goods collected, the union has set up a unit whose purpose is to repair some of these items.

Since the project's beginnings union volunteer workers have aimed at reaching all the people in need of their services. Therefore, in order to do so, most donated goods are handed over to the various charity societies in the kingdom who in turn distribute them to the poor and needy people. However, some goods are also distributed on an individual basis.

"Our society has regional offices, the majority of which lie in the Amman area. Through these offices we are able to keep records of the various families and their levels of need. This is especially helpful when dealing with individual cases as we need to have follow-up programmes from time to time."

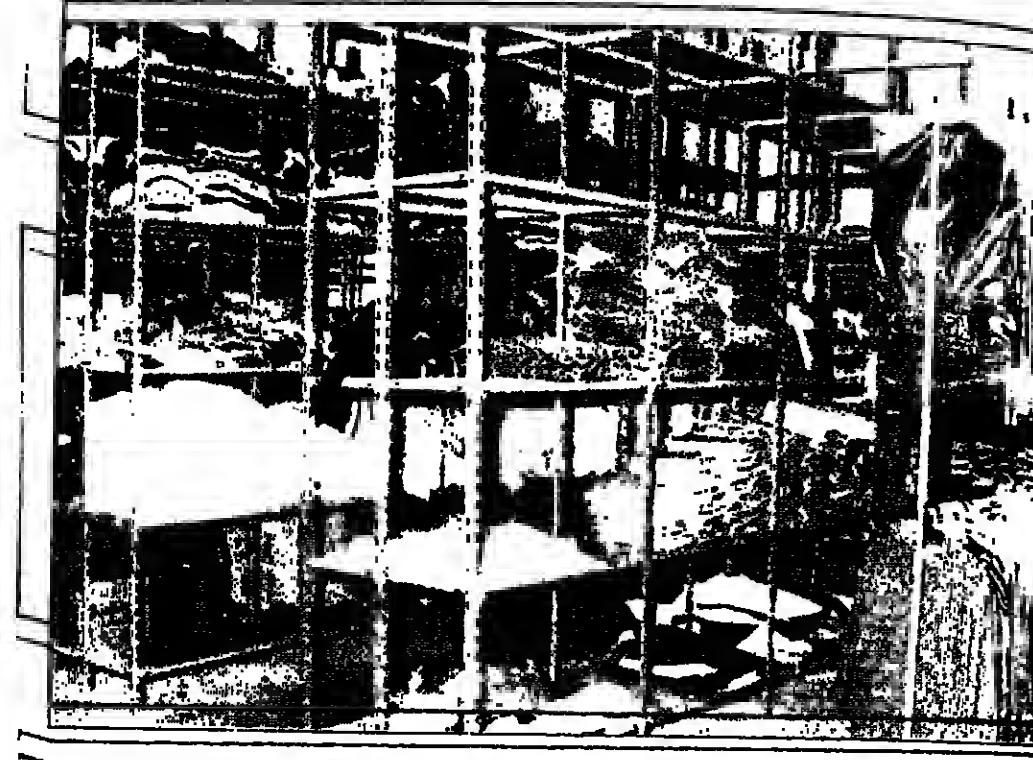
Before distribution of any goods occurs, union workers conduct careful studies on the families, paying special attention to family size, age groups, and income per capita to determine the level of need.

Over the recent years, the union has begun to encourage income-generating schemes. Although not common practice, it has provided articles such as sewing machines to needy widows or divorcees as part of its aim to help the most needy.

Today Wardam believes the project's existence has become a definite necessity in Jordan. The GUVS storehouse located in Marka is currently being expanded to give room for the increased number of donated goods.

"With the aid of the Marka Municipality, we have begun to work on developing and expanding our store in Marka," states Wardam. "However," he laments, "with expansion, we will need more voluntary manpower. We want to get all these commodities distributed to all parts of Jordan."

At present, the project's distribution of goods is highly concentrated in the Greater Amman region. This has largely been due to the limited number of volunteer workers who determine the amount of work that can be done. As donations continue to increase steadily, recruiting volunteer manpower is scheduled to begin in the next few months.



The campaign supplies needy families with clothes, food stuffs and other commodities.

"I believe that with more manpower, we will be able to collect much more than we are doing now," says Wardam. "Over the last few years, we have placed greater emphasis on the Greater Amman area as it is more densely populated. However, if we get more people to come and work with us, we plan to set up teams who will work not only in distribution but also in advertising and collection of goods. This will make it easier for us to reach all those who really need our services."

Following the expansion of services in Amman, GUVS workers hope to open project offices in the Irbid and Zarqa regions.

Anyone wishing to donate goods can deposit them at the General Union of Volunteer Services (GUVS) office located in Jabel Al Weibdeh.



The campaign helps poor families after doing comprehensive studies about their situations.

## UNRWA not to meet demands

### Teachers to take further steps to get their 'rights'

By Wafa Amr  
Special to The Star

THE UNITED Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) has rejected the agency's teachers' demands for a salary raise. "UNRWA's administration will not give in to the teachers' demands, because if it does, it will have to give up its policy of cooperability with government employed teachers. Further, teachers in the rest of the agency's regions would ask for the same thing," Deputy Regional Director of UNRWA, Dennis Brown said.

The agency's teachers have been complaining about their salary raises for a long time now. The issue was initially raised due to UNRWA's decision to raise senior staff's salaries by 10 per cent, with excuses given to teachers that the agency lacks sufficient funds.

The teachers have a list of demands, and have contacted UNRWA's management many times, hoping for a slight change in the agency's policy, but when it disregarded their demands, the 62 elected executive council of teachers staged two sit-in protests.

Head of the peaceful demonstrators, Adnan Hamad, told The Star that the protesting was

used after trying all possible means to come to agreement with the agency.

The teachers have complained about comparing their salaries to those of government employed teachers. "We have not had any salary increases, while teachers in the agency's other work regions have been granted raises," Hamad said.

UNRWA's response, which came from Vienna, was that the agency would not reconsider the teachers' salary increases in Jordan unless a sufficient change in the level of government employed teachers' salaries takes place.

Among the teachers' demands is the improvement of teachers' health insurance system. "We are given only 2.5 per cent of the expenses on emergency cases and hospitalization. We have to pay the rest from our own pockets," said a member of the executive council.

Teachers argued against this logic and said that their government counterparts enjoy benefits they are denied; for instance, job security, retirement benefits, and seats in Jordanian universities for their children, among many other things.

Abdul Rahman Tayyem, head of UNRWA's information depart-

ment in Amman, said that there was a 10 per cent increase for some of the agency's senior staff in grade 10 for specific reasons. He said, "The 10 per cent allowance was due to the volume of their responsibilities, the number of their subordinates and because of the amount of money put under their disposal in their capacity as expending officers."

Hamad said that the agency always reminds them it has financial crisis, and that there were not enough funds to raise their salaries. Mr. Brown, however, pointed out that the agency does not suffer from a deficit. "Three years ago UNRWA lacked enough funds to cover for its operations. Now the contributions cover the agency's expenditures."

UNRWA's response included promises that the agency would conduct a comprehensive study on the teachers' system of grades, but maintained the study would not be done under teachers' threats to protest.

According to Hamad, UNRWA teachers in Jordan, making up the total of 4000, will take "further measures in order to make the agency listen to 'the voice of reason. The measures will be announced in due time," Hamad said.

2 JUNE 1986

## Big industrial projects

JORDAN, the majority of all wondering whether the big industrial projects of Jordan were sound and healthy. Only a few, and I am among them, believe that they are the best things which have happened to the Jordanian economy.

The frustration with these projects emanates basically from their size, lack of profitability, their heavy debts, excessive cost and delay in implementation. A notable citizen summed it up as follows: "these are the white projects which we built for black days," they are a drain on our resources when we need such resources badly.

It is true that the expensive feasibility studies for the Poteh and fertilizer factories were off target. Both ventures totalled in costs over \$850 million and the prices at which they are selling their products are below those predicted in the feasibility studies. Still they are the best thing there is.

Economic  
Adhocracy

By

Jawad

Anant



Both industries had been long in the pipeline before they were actually implemented. But we were able to carry them out when we had the means to do so. Unfortunately when they began production in the early eighties, the costs of some raw materials soared. An example is the rise in 1984/1985 in the price of crude sulphur from \$60 to \$150, which meant an added annual cost of \$35 million for the Poteh fertilizer plant.

It is not the intent here to defend the history of these projects or to deny the mistakes committed in their implementation. But, let us remember their contribution to Jordan's economy. Both are now employing over 2000 people, they are earning over \$180 million, and they are beginning to show profits.

One added advantage to these industries is their potential in promoting many medium-sized down stream chemical industries. A profile has been set ready prepared on a group of such chemical industries which, if implemented, would cost around \$1.2 billion and promise to employ 3300 million people.

Without the existing potash and fertilizer plants, the downstream potential would be a mere dream.

"Big" has its beauty, especially when it begins to ooze its charms.

2 JUNE 1986

THE JERUSALEM STAR

## Companies draft law to be approved

By Ahmad Shaker  
Special to The Star

THE LEGAL Ministerial Committee of the Prime Ministry has completed the studying of the New Jordanian Companies Draft Law which remedies the defects of the present law issued 24 years ago in 1964.

The Draft Law tackles the merger of companies and is going to lay down the framework related to mergers, taking into account safeguarding the rights of both share-holders and non-shareholders.

The draft is also going to lay down legal conditions concerning the total or partial seizure of the companies through purchasing of assets or shares; and the conversion of some companies according to the outstanding circumstances of investment.

Moreover, it is going to tackle the development of investment tools and types. It is going to

throw light on the concept of the holding companies and the distinguished role they play in the field of creating departments specialized in projects management and investment directing.

The draft also will discuss the development of a new type of companies specialized in various individual savings including direction and investment. Such companies are unrestricted in relation to capital stability. In other words, the investor has the right to recover his capital at any time at the price announced by the company.

Another new type of companies to be developed is the one registered in Jordan and yet conducts business abroad in order to enrich investment experience by carrying it from local to international markets.

Publicly held companies are one of the main subjects to be developed within the Draft Law,

which is going to remedy the loopholes that were consequent upon application of the old rules.

According to the new rules, a foundation committee is to be set up consisting of a maximum of five founders, to which procedures on behalf of the founders shall be entrusted.

Another committee consisting of nine members representing the ministries and departments concerned, in addition to four private sector's members, shall carry out the company's formation and its economic feasibility. It is expected that, in addition to its executive role, it will be an honest counsellor to be entrusted with making specified recommendations concerning the capital market.

The new law is also going to unify the par values of all shares to amount to JD one each and the minimum capital of a publicly held company to JD 5 million.

The draft law is also handling a number of rules that corroborate the role of the supervision of companies in order to protect them and their share-holders.

For example, it permits share-holders of a minimum of 10 per cent of the company's shares, or a member of the Board of Directors, (upon permission from the Minister of Trade and Industry) to carry out an inspection of the company's records.

Upon the discovery of any contravention, the Minister may refer the matter to an investigation committee, which will refer it to adjudication if the claim has been verified.

The new draft is also handling a number of other rules in order to remedy the negative effects of the old law. The Draft Law, which has taken three years for study and adjustment, will be laid before the Cabinet within the following few weeks in order to be approved.

## GDR delegation to enhance shipping

AMMAN (Star) — A shipping delegation from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) invited by Amin Kewar & Sons Shipping Agency, visited Jordan this week to enhance co-operation with Jordanian traders.

The delegation, headed by Mr. Helmut Bartkowiak and Mr. Einhardt Menzel representatives of the GDR national lines, met with experts and shipping agencies from Jordan and Arab countries on the Red Sea, where they discussed means of stimulating shipping transportation.

Moreover, sources told The Star that the delegation promised to consider the problems facing the Jordanian traders including sea freight, container, demurrage, loading costs, and discharging costs.

Mr. Gasoub Kewar, general manager of Kewar Agency, said that the agency invited the delegation in order to inform the ships' owners about the problems facing the Jordanian and Arab importers and to give the chance to the merchants to meet those owners (or those



Gasoub Kewar

who represent them).

He added that holding the meetings in Jordan emphasized the importance of the country and the Araba port as a major vein of trade in the region, especially that the GDR is a deeply rooted country in shipping and that its line has been arriving to Araba since 1964 at an average of two trips a month.

## Fibre optic tender cancelled

AMMAN (Star) — The fibre optic system for the Telecommunications Corporation's (TCC) Jordanian-Saudi-Syrian Regional Transmission Project is back on hold following the postponement of the project and the cancellation of the current tender.

The project has a long history with tenders for a coaxial cable link issued back in September 1985 and then cancelled in favour of the cheaper and technologically more advanced fibre optic system. Sixteen bids for the fibre optic system were received in September 1985. Consideration was narrowed to four companies, Ericsson, Sirtl, Pirelli General and Fujikura

Cable Company, which were asked to extend their bid bonds until the end of May this year. The tour have now been informed that the tender has been cancelled owing to considerations of technical advances and the current downward trend in the price. Some elements of the tender are likely to be re-issued at a later date.

The microwave component of the regional transmission project, linking Jordan and Saudi Arabia and local telephone connections and radio and television transmission capacities in Jordan, was completed by Japan's NEC in 1987, while a connection with Egypt was inaugurated early in May.

(PAD)

## CAEU faces a financial crisis

WHILE CELEBRATING its 24th anniversary on 3 June this year, the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) is facing a financial crisis because member countries have ceased meeting their financial obligations. Sources told The Star that member-countries still did not fulfil their obligations despite decisions taken by the Amman extraordinary summit of reconciliation and accord.

In the last two decades the CAEU has made some accomplishment in order to stimulate Arab ambitions towards co-operation, common action and unity.

The council has established a few joint Arab companies in order to broaden the base for exchange of expertise in similar fields of industries. Those companies are:

(1) Arab Mining Company (ARMINCO), based in Amman, with a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(2) Arab Company for Livestock Development, based in Damascus, with a capital of 80 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(3) The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Ap-

pliances (ACDIMA), based in Amman, with a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

(4) Arab Industrial Investment Company (AIIIC), based in Baghdad, with a capital of 150 million Kuwaiti Dinars.

The CAEU has also established a set of Arab federations and unions to play a co-ordinating role among various production units and sectors to improve administrative and marketing performances.

In respect of infrastructure, the CAEU has initiated a study throughout the Arab world concerning the layout of rails and roads whose paths have been officially approved by the concerned authorities. These networks of rails and roads are the first project carried out by the council in the field of transport on a national level.

Along these activities, the secretariat of the Council initiated several other activities in the field of common Arab economic action including the call for the establishment of an "Arab Monetary Fund" for which preliminary studies were carried out by the secretariat of the Council. (D.Z)

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## Regional Tenders

### • ALGERIA

Generators sets. Tender no HE/378/MA. Supply of electricity generating sets. Details on payment of AO 200 from Sonatrach, Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 13 June.

Reducing agent. Tender no 001/DDE/ENH/TP/88. Installation of reducing agent production unit. Details on payment of AD 800 from Entraprise Nationale des Matieres de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 13 June.

Tube extrusion lines. Tender no 001/08/UTB. Supply and installation of two low and medium density polyethylene tube extrusion production lines. Details on payment of AO 300 from ENPC, Unité Tubes Châssis, Projet IYPE, PO Box 113, Zone Industrielle, Châtou, CD 13 June.

Spare parts. Tender no 2AE/177/88. Supply, in two lots, of spare parts for Gardner Denver GO 2000 and Gardner Denver Mythen 1000 boilers.

Details from Entraprise Nationale des Matieres de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 13 June.

Galvanization unit. Tender no 88/D8/OP. Supply, installation and commissioning, in three lots, of a galvanization unit, an assembly line to make metal frames or cages, on payment of AD 200 from Entraprise Nationale des Matieres de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 13 June.

Production equipment. Tender no OPU/188. Supply, in six lots, of joint production equipment, including polyvinyl chloride (PVC) injection presses, a crushing installation, a grinding and laboratory equipment, and a PVC and adhesive mixing unit. Details on payment of AD 200 from ENPC, Unité Articles Techniques, P.O. Box 23, Zone Industrielle, Sefi, Algiers, telex 88882 CD 30 June.

Pipe factory. Tender no QS/2002. Supply, in three lots, of a plant making pipes in Oued Kabili (Souk-Ahras). Details on payment of AD 500 from Entraprise Nationale des Matieres de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 30 June.

Air signalling. Tender no 01/88/KDL. Supply of day and night air-signalling equipment of 225-kv high-tension lines. Details on payment of AD 1,000 from Sonatrach, Direction des Equipements, Direction de l'Electricite, 6 Transports, 6 Chemin du Roseiro, Hydra, Algiers, CD 13 June.

### • KUWAIT

Details of the following tenders may be obtained from Central Tenders Committee, Youssef al-Shemali Building, Near Al-Sharq Police Station, Taseq Bin Ziad Street, Safat, telex 44048 ctc kt:

Furniture and cloth. Tender no 17-87/88. Supply, to the Finance Ministry, of house furniture and curtain cloth. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 18 June.

White goods. Tender no 18-87/88. Supply, to the Finance Ministry, of refrigerators, air-conditioners, washing machines, gas cookers and coolers. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price.

Details on payment of KD 20. CD 18 June.

Hospital furniture and equipment. Tender no 4/87. Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of medical furniture and equipment for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 21 June.

Hospital supplies. Tender no 5/87. Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of materials for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 21 June.

Drawing equipment. Tender no 19/88. Supply and maintenance, to Kuwait Oil Company, of drawing equipment. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 June.

Substitute diesel generator. Tender no MT/2/88. Supply of substitute diesel generator. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 14 June.

Removal and modification works. CD extension. Tender no CT/3653. Completion of fittings, removals and modification works at food department for Kuwait National Petroleum Company. New CD 7 June.

Chemicals. Tender no 4009/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of morpholine. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 13 June.

Heat exchanger pipes. Tender no 3881/9. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of pipes for heat exchangers. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 5. CD 13 June.

Electronic land survey unit. Tender no 4018/C. Supply, to Kuwait Oil Company, of electronic land survey unit. CD 26 June.

Construction and maintenance utility works. Tender no AA/MM/45-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out construction and maintenance work for utilities in Al-Wafra and Abdali areas for the Public Health Ministry. Details on payment of KD 75. CD 5 June.

Maintenance work and workshop services. Tender no P/3/88/35-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out maintenance and workshop work on equipment at technology studies college in Shuwaib. Bid bond is 8 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 7 June.

Surgical instruments. Tender no 38/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of surgical instruments. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 14 June.

Physiotherapy appliances. Tender no 3A/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of physiotherapy appliances for new military hospital. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 12 June.

ENT surgical instruments. Tender no 3D/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of ENT surgical instruments for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 14 June.

X-ray equipment. Tender no 19/87. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of X-ray equipment for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 18 June.

Optical appliances and surgical microscopes. Tender no 2-88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of optical appliances and surgical microscopes for new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 18 June.

White goods. Tender no 18-87/88. Supply, to the Finance Ministry, of refrigerators, air-conditioners, washing machines, gas cookers and coolers. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price.

Details on payment of KD 100. CD 12 June.

Water-well drilling. Tender no MEW/22/4/176-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Digging of water-wells for the Water & Electricity Ministry. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 14 June.

Mosque construction. Tender no HMA/M-87/17. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Construction, completion and maintenance, for the Public Health Ministry, of Abu Salim mosque, model 7, in Al-Jahra. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 5 June.

Hospital workshop equipment. Tender no 14-87/88. Supply, to the Public Health Ministry, of tools and appliances for workshop at new military hospital. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 14 June.

Pneumatics equipment. Tender no PT/15-88/88. Supply, to the Education Ministry, of pneumatic equipment and materials. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 5 June.

Empty steel barrels. Tender no 3825/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of empty steel barrels for oil. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 5 June.

Pipeline construction. Tender no SBW/84/D. Construction, for Shuwaiba Area Authority, of undersea pipeline for seawater cooling pumping station (B - southern). Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 100. CD 5 June.

Stainless steel-pipes. Tender no M/232/8. Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of stainless steel pipes. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 1. CD 8 June.

Water network replacement. Tender no MEW/22/4/177-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Replacement, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, of asbestos fresh and brackish water network with ductile pipes in Shuwaib south and north. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 7 June.

Water network maintenance. Tender no MEW/22/4/181-87/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Maintenance, for the Electricity & Water Ministry, of cooling water intake at Shuwaib station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 June.

Cleaning works. Tender no MEW/22/4/288/88. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out, for the Water & Electricity Ministry, periodic manual cleaning works of 300-kv pot insulators in Al-Zour South station. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 5 June.

Cathodic protection system. Tender no CT/3994. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Carrying out, for Kuwait National Petroleum Company, a three-year contract for installation and maintenance of cathodic protection system in Shuwaib refinery and Mina Abdali. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 50. CD 7 June.

Valves. Tender no 3081/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of various valves. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 20. CD 7 June.

Heat exchanger. Tender no 3053/8. (Open to prequalified contractors only.) Supply, to Kuwait National Petroleum Company, of heat exchanger. Bid bond is 2 1/2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of KD 30. CD 5 June.

SAUDI ARABIA

Street maintenance. Tender no 5. Maintenance of streets in Sakhrani. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Municipality, Sakhrani, telex 7281860. CD 4 June.

Diesel. Tender no 2-1408/08. Three years' supply of diesel fuel to the Ministry of Defense. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Land Forces Command, Ministry of Defense, Riyadh, telex 4786800. CD 6 June.

Details of the following tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Riyadh, telex 3643814:

School repair. Tender no S-1408. Repair of Al-Badr school in Sakhrani. Details on payment of Dh 200. CD 4 June.

on payment of SR 100. CD 7 June

School repair. Tender no 10-1408. Repair of the Dhamr school in Sakhrani. Details on payment of SR 100. CD 4 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Medina, telex 8223300:

School cleaning. Tender no 33. Sanitary cleaning of schools in Badr sector, batch no 4. Details on payment of SR 200. CD 12 June.

School cleaning. Tender no 34. Cleaning of girls' special institutions, batch no 5. Details on payment of SR 100. CD 3 July.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Education, Medina, telex 8223300:

Water Project. Tender no 6. Completion of water project in plans 1/57, 1/58, Damman, stage 111. Details on payment of SR 3,000. CD 5 June.

Water distribution network. Tender no 7. Supply of water distribution network in new area of Khalifa, plans 8/41 and 8/29. Details on payment of SR 3,000. CD 5 June.

House connections and pipe installations. Tender no 8. Supply of house connections and pipe installations in southern Sulaymaniyah quarter of Hofuf. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 7 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Health, Dammam:

Building maintenance. Tender no 2. Maintenance and cleaning of health directorate building in the north. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 25 June.

Catering. Tender no 3. Provision of cooked food for hospitals and health institutions students in Dammam. Details on payment of SR 7,000. CD 20 June.

Catering. Tender no 4. Provision of cooked food for Al-Bakriyah general hospital, Al-Madineh general hospital and King Fahd specialist hospital in Dammam. Details on payment of SR 6,000. CD 3 June.

Purification plant O & M. Operation and maintenance (O & M) of purification plant at Jeddah Industrial estate. Details on payment of SR 3,000 from Department of Water & Sewerage, Prince Fahd Street, P.O. Box 3507, Jeddah, telex 6887459-6887480, telex 401584 wawrj/aj. CD 4 June.

• SYRIA

Transformer station. Tender no 3400. Supply, design, supervision of civil works, installation and commissioning of Dumar 230/86-kv substation. Execution period is 26 months. Bid and performance bonds are 1.5 million and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$274 from Contracts Department, Public Establishment of Electricity, PO Box 3388, Damascus, telex 411065 sy. CD 11 June.

Service truck equipment. Tender no 3451. Supply of equipment for wire-line service trucks. Bid and performance bonds are \$1,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$25 from Syrian Petroleum Company, PO Box 3378 or 2848, Damascus, telex 227007, telex 411031/411724 asyco sy. CD 18 June.

Woolen carpet loom coils. Tender no 1000. Supply of 1,000 coils for woolen carpet looms. Bid and performance bonds are \$300 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$274 from Syrian Petroleum Company, PO Box 3378 or 2848, Damascus, telex 227007, telex 411031/411724 asyco sy. CD 18 June.

Locomotive accumulator cells. Tender no 3498. Supply of 3,600 alkaline accumulator cells for locomotives. Bid and performance bonds are \$40,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$274 from Syrian Petroleum Company, PO Box 3378 or 2848, Damascus, telex 227007, telex 411031/411724 asyco sy. CD 18 June.

• TUNISIA

Rubber and plastic articles. Tender no 8/1888. Supply of plastic and rubber articles. Details on payment of 27,835.12/27,835.12 from Tunisie Service Achats-Hopitaux, Section Appel d'Offres, Avenue Charles Nicolle, El-Manzeh, CD 22 June.

from ora. Tender no 5/88. Supply of 15,000 tonnes of iron ore. Details on payment of Dh 200. CD 4 June.

• EGYPT

PVC compound. Tender no 37. Supply of 1,750 tonnes of PVC compound (PVC) compound for the drainage V project (Open to the Development Bank member co-ops). Old bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of 152 from Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects, Ministry of Works & Water Resources, El-Gohary Street, Dokki, Giza, CD 15 June.

Pumping station construction. Tender no 8. Supply and construction, supply and erection of the north branch electrically driven pump station. Details on payment of 1,000 from Mechanical & Electrical Works & Water Resources, 3 El-Shahid Rihan Street, Heliopolis, CD 8/41/84 wawpwp ur. telex 353381 CD 18 July.

Student dormitory construction. Tender no 8. Supply of house connections and pipe installations in southern Sulaymaniyah quarter of Hofuf. Details on payment of SR 5,000. CD 7 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from Directorate of Health, Dammam:

Building maintenance. Tender no 2. Maintenance and cleaning of health directorate building in the north. Details on payment of SR 500. CD 25 June.

Catering. Tender no 3. Provision of cooked food for hospitals and health institutions students in Dammam. Details on payment of SR 7,000. CD 20 June.

Catering. Tender no 4. Provision of cooked food for Al-Bakriyah general hospital, Al-Madineh general hospital and King Fahd specialist hospital in Dammam. Details on payment of SR 6,000. CD 3 June.

Purification plant O & M. Operation and maintenance (O & M) of purification plant at Jeddah Industrial estate. Details on payment of SR 3,000 from Department of Water & Sewerage, Prince Fahd Street, P.O. Box 3507, Jeddah, telex 6887459-6887480, telex 401584 wawrj/aj. CD 4 June.

• MOROCCO

Gas turbines. Supply, in two lots, of two 300-kv gas turbines to the Moroccan unit and one 300-kv gas turbine to the Moroccan unit. Details on payment of MD 5,000 from Office National d'Electricite, Service des Approvisionnements, 85 Rue Aspinet, Casablanca, CD 27 June.

• ETHIOPIA

Factory rehabilitation. Design and construction of a 4-story factory rehabilitation, design and construction of a 4-story factory rehabilitation, design and construction of a 4-story factory rehabilitation. Details on payment of \$274 from Contracts Department, Public Establishment of Electricity, PO Box 3388, Damascus, telex 411065 sy. CD 11 June.

Health unit and patrol station construction. Tender no 5/88. Construction of health unit and patrol station in Sene university area. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of YR 2,000 from Project Unit, Sene University, Wag Dair Road, Sene, telex 22613-22614, telex 250541, telex 2486 unken sy. CD 8 June.

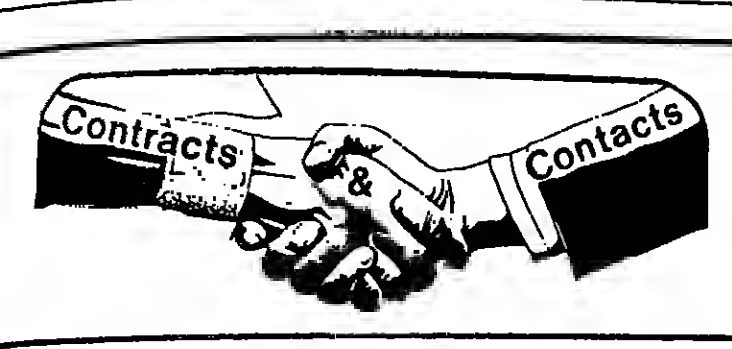
Building construction. Construction, completion and maintenance of four branches of the Central Bank of Yemen in Taiz, Hodeidah, Merbati and Baldeh cities. Details on payment of YR 10,000 for Taiz and Hodeidah and YR 5,000 for Merbati and Baldeh branches from Planning & Finance Department, Central Bank of Yemen, Al-Badai-Mogani street, P.O. Box 55, Sanaa, telex 278351-278352, telex 2210/2280 markaz/ak cable MARKAZI. CD 21 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Purchasing & Stores Department, Ministry of Agriculture, 40 Avenue Habib M'hiri, 1002 Tunis, telex 289533. CD 8 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Al-Ain, telex 4000:

Portuguese ammonium nitrate. Tender no 4/88. Supply of 120 tonnes of ammonium nitrate. Details on payment of Dh 200. CD 4 June.

2 JUNE 1988



TENDER NO. 18/88. Supply of stationery for Amman Polytechnic College. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. Closing date: 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 11/80. Supply of 457 boots for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Books list is available at the company's office. Closing date: 11 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 28/88. Supply and installation of an air conditioning system for the Jordan University of Science and Technology. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 12 June 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply in the following for the General Supplies Dept.: tender numbers, subjects, documents, prices and closing dates are mentioned respectively: (1) 268/88, spare parts for MAN buses, JD 12, 28 June 1988.

(2) 248/88, medical gases and cylinders, JD 20, 28 June 1988.

(3) 275/88, switchboard, JD 5, 13 June 1988.

(4) 233/88, telephones, JD 50, 8 July 1988.

TENDER NO. 27/M/88. Supply and installation of aluminum windows for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Design Dept. for JD 15. Closing date: 4 June 1988.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender for road construction work for Al-Manshiya Village Council, North Ghor. Tender documents are available at the Council's Secretariat for JD 10. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 4 June 1988.

TENDER FOR maintenance work for the Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Schools Buildings Dept. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 11 June 1988.

TENDER FOR construction and maintenance work for Al-Balqa' Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 15. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 9 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. B/28/88, and B/27/88. Road construction work for Al-Balqa' Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 15, and JD 25 respectively. Bond: JD 700, and JD 1800 respectively. Closing date: 7 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 42/88. Maintenance work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

TENDER FOR sewage system for Jerash Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Schools Buildings Dept. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 11 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 3/88. Building of all professional storage tanks and accompanying facilities including civil, mechanical and electrical works related to the new installation for Akaba Tanks and Facilities Refinery Project, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. Tender documents are available at the company's head office, First Circle, Jabel Amman, for JD 100. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 84/88. Infrastructure construction work for the Ministry of Public Works. Tender documents are available at the Ministry of Public Works, telex 2528 mohawa sy.

Telephone numbers: University of Jordan 878134, Ministry of Public Works 888481, General Supplies Department 841485, Ministry of Education 688181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 686134/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 844700/701, Arab Potash Co. 888185, Royal Jordanian 679282, Jordan Cement Factories 885108, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 880144, Jordan Electricity Authority 816815, Water Authority 888111, Directorate of Buildings 684146/842842.

able at the Government Tenders Directorate for JD 100. Closing date: 16 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. F28/88, F25/88, and F24/88. Supply of the following for Mu'ta University: (1) Tube steel; (2) classroom chairs; on (3) index cards. Tender documents are available at the Subtenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5 each. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 5 June 1988.

TENDER NO. W/188. Light construction work in Aqaba for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 6 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 17/88. Supply of 15,000-20,000 tonnes of sugar for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

TWO TENDERS for construction work for the Ministry of Agriculture. Tender documents are available at the Financial Affairs for JD 10 each. Closing date: 6 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Supply of elgine for Aqaba Region Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority for JD 10. Closing date: 12 June 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of barbed wire for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 4 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 5G/SHL/construction/88/2. Supply of metal pipes for the Royal Air Force. Tender documents are available at the Sales Committee. Closing date: 6 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. 14K/88, and 16K/88. Road construction work for Al-Karak Directorate of Education. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10 each. Bond: JD 600 each. Closing date: 5 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 65/88. Supply of a carpentry machine for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 15 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 48/88. Supply and installation of an electrical generator for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Transport and Mechanics Dept. for JD 10. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. 48/88, and 49/88. Supply of sugar and vegetable tubers for the Jordanian Airlines. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 2 and JD 5 respectively. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 8 June 1988.

TENDER NOS. 33/8/88, 34/8/88, and 35/8/88. Construction and maintenance work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Services Directorate for JD 5 each. Closing date: 9 June 1988.

TENDER FOR the supply of paper for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 20. Closing date: 28 June 1988.

(RE-INVITATION). Tender for supply and installation of ventilation metal pipes for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 5 June 1988.

TENDER NO. 8/88. Supply of 150 tonnes of caustic soda, fused, flakes, or beads for the industrial, Commercial and Agriculture Co. Tender documents are available at the company's office, Ras-El-Sheikh, for JD 10. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

## Financial Market Weekly Report

### Stable Market

By Dina Al-Zorba  
51st Financial Market Analyst

THIS WEEK a total of 1,345,892 shares were handled, recording a total market volume of JD 1,142,712, divided among 1,608 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 285,878 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 313,872 shares were handled, at a total trading volume of JD 151,296.

The shares of 84 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market This Week	Last Week	Price	Total	Weekly Entries
Banks	25.95%	22.98%	5 5 11	21
Insurance	1.19%	9.15%	1 2 -	3
Services	11.71%	6.65%	3 4 -	11
Industrials	61.13%	61.23%	13 10 6	29
Total			22 21 21	64









Your  
TV guide

Channel  
2



Reem Yasin's  
Cinema Corner



Police Inspector Harry Hooperman is the only San Francisco cop who's in as much danger at home as he is at work. On the job he dodges bullets and the watchful eye of Captain Stern, his superior officer, who seldom appreciates his unusual police tactics.

Things are no better at home. The run-down apartment building he inherited is filled with angry tenants demanding repairs he can't afford to make, and the dog he inherited has a bite that's worse than his bark.

John Ritter stars as Police Inspector Harry Hooperman, Wednesday at 9 pm.

Peter and Doris promise wholeheartedly to prove they are a real married couple.

9:10 Nuclear Weapons: last episode. "The View From Moscow"

10:00 News in English

10:20 Murder She Wrote: "No Accounting for Murder" Jessica's nephew is suspected of murdering the Director of his company

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

### Wednesday

8:00 Champs Elysees, with Barbara Hendricks and Francis Gail

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie, with Saleh Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 The Spectacular World of Guinness Records

9:00 Hooperman

9:30 Twilight Zone: "Little Boy Lost"

10:00 News in English

10:20 The Other Kingdom: Amy Mathews is in the prime of her life with everything going beautifully when she discovers a lump in her breast.

### Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot

8:30 Le monde magique de Chantal Goya

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Michel Mallory and Julie Piffret

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Cherie Chaplin

9:10 Anne of the Five Towns, Part 2

10:00 News in English

### Monday

8:00 Un Chateau au Soleil: The last episode. Can Artus resist his growing attraction for Marie-Pierre?

7:00 News in French

7:15 Sports Magazine

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Perfect Strangers

9:10 Secret Army

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "The Proud of the Damned," starring Chuck Connors. The story begins in 1870 when a group of American army deserters flee into Mexico.

### Tuesday

8:00 Des Chiffres et Des Lettres

8:30 Lucky Luke: The old feud between O'Sullivan and O'Hara gets added ammunition

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with guest Grazia de Michel

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Married Dora: Called in for questioning by the immigration service, panic-stricken

11:30 Rich Man, Poor Man

## All the world's a stage

THE THEME of the world being a stage and men and women merely players on it is one that is recurrent in literature as well as in the cinema. One of the most remarkable films that deal with the subject is "All That Jazz," shown last week at the Cine Club.

"All That Jazz" is no ordinary musical film that runs to the best of melodious tunes. It is more of a musical drama that runs to the best of its director's heart: hilarity, tragedy and musically.

An autobiographical work, the film is based on the maker's own experience as a director of Broadway shows who almost died of a heart attack. An inspired director (both on stage and in the cinema) Bob Fosse co-wrote as well as directed "All That Jazz," a film that won four Academy Awards.

At the centre of the film is Joe Gideon, accurately portrayed by Roy Scheider, a dance director and choreographer of Broadway shows. He is an egotistical artist driving himself to death by manic overwork, total exhaustion and a hectic way of life. His activities on and off the stage are alternately funny and moving, audacious and exasperating.

We see Gideon as the creative artist, impulsive, womaniser, the very tender and loving father and the ordinary human being: scared of and refusing to accept death. As we follow him through a day of auditions, rehearsals and performing, it becomes obvious that to him "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

To Joe Gideon, life and show business are one and the same. His aslution in the mirror when he wakes up every day is, "It's show time folks!" Life as theatre is the central metaphor of the film. The image becomes fabulously moving especially after Gideon suffers a heart attack and is rushed to the hospital and into intensive care.

The hospital then becomes the stage for his hallucinatory musical numbers, brilliantly conceived and "fantastically" expressed with sterling boldness — a magnificent job by the special fantasy designer in the film and director of photography, Giuseppe Rotunno.

We go through the five stages of Gideon's fading death (this again is paralleled by a number from one of his shows as he enters with anger, then denial, then bargaining, then through depression until he finally reaches acceptance, all through these stages, scenes from his shows are staged, climaxed by the stunning musical number "Gee, bye, bye," staged with great flair and bold fantasy during Gideon's open-heart surgery.

But with all its music, "All That Jazz" makes a break with the tradition of musical films — it does not have a happy ending. After a life full of sound and fury, rich with great talent, dedication, egomania and fear, Gideon's candle is snuffed out — "a player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more...."

## BBC World Service highlights for week beginning 4 June

### The Politics of Laughter

"What's three hundred yards long, moves very slowly and eats cabbage? A Warsaw meat queue." A Polish joke reflects the bitter black humour of Eastern Europe, political humour which a new series, "Politics of Laughter" will be examining. In six 15 minute programmes Tim Groult-Smith takes a look at political humour around the world, which can vary from being an intellectual's pastime in Western Europe to a matter of life and death in other regions, as the shooting of the Palestinian cartoonist Najj Al-Ali in a London street last year demonstrated. Wed at 18:15, Fri at 10:30.

### Power and Privilege — The British Establishment

An image that many people have of Britain is that of a class-ridden society, aristocratic landowners, royalty and riches and a ruling elite bound together by a set of archaic traditions. Fine Guthrie looks at four pillars of the Establishment: the Public School, the Church of England, the Judiciary and the Army and asks whether these institutions

have changed. This week's programme starts the series at the Public School, which has at the heart of the Establishment. Mon at 9:30, 13:01 and 18:15. A Schubert Anthology

What sort of character was Schubert and what did he look like? This week's Anthology sheds light on these questions and features Ely Ameling singing "An Die Musik," Alfred Brendel playing four of the "Twelve German Dances" and Dietrich Fischer-Diskau singing "Wanderer." Tues at 7:30 and 17:45 and Fri at 11:15.

### Seven Seas

In this special edition, Malcolm Billings and George Yarnall from the BBC Greek service visit Piraeus — Greece's busiest port, which at any time of year is bustling with cruise liners, cargo steamers and container ships and will be even busier this year as the International Shipping Exhibition of Posidonie gets underway from B-11 June. Malcolm and George will be talking to shipping tycoons, seafarers and others at the BBC's own exhibition stand. Fri at 10:45 and 13:15.

features section

THE JERUSALEM STAR

# What's on in summer

By Hind-Lars Mango  
Special to The Star

WITH THE beginning of summer and its long hot days many of you will no doubt be looking for activities — both indoor and outdoor. We've compiled this list of a few of the many activities possible, and have tried to include something for all ages.

The Amman SOS Village is having an open day on 23 June. The Hays Arts Centre is providing books which will be on sale as well as games. Also available are refreshments and the SOS bakery products. All of this can be enjoyed whilst attending a children's play.

Special activities are offered to kids who attend the SOS kindergarten, throughout the summer save for August.

The open day will run from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.  
Tel: 686724.

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives: This department will be of interest to those who are interested in libraries and reading the summer away; libraries will be opened this summer in Karak, Ajloun, Na'our, and Marka. There will be a festival at each displaying cultural and educational books. The Department, situated near the Third Circle, offers researchers the opportunity to come and borrow books. Other individuals are welcome to sit and read, that is if they do not mind cramped spaces. Recent book releases include "Jerash," and "Petra" by Rami Khouri and "Welcome to Jordan" by Anne Sawalha.  
Tel: 842815.

The Abdal Hamaed Shouman Foundation also has a cool and welcoming library in the commercial district of Shmeisani. The library charges a JD 5 deposit to borrow books, but it is refundable when you no longer wish to borrow books.  
Tel: 802168.

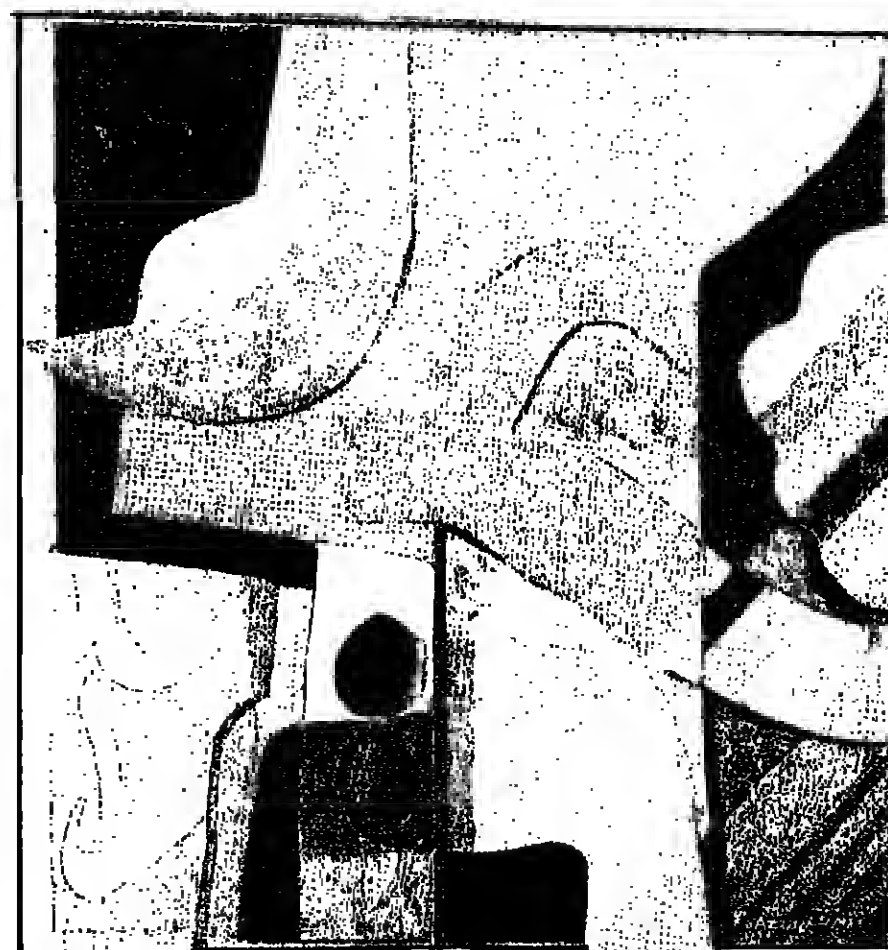
The Beni Hamida Women's Weaving Project is a Jordanian cottage industry involving 250 Gadouin women. It promotes Jordanian handicrafts and provides opportunities for women to increase family incomes. Rugs, cushions and wall hangings are on sale at the Beni Hamida Shop in Jabot Weibdeh in Amman.

Open Sun - Thurs, 9 am to 3 pm.  
Tel: 628780.

Ceramic lessons: If you prefer to create crafts instead of buying them, try the pottery courses offered by Margaret Tabor. You will learn how to make your own earthenware, glazes, and other items. Included in the cost are all the materials you need, and which you will be able to take home at the end of the session. Each lesson is two hours and costs JD 5.



Learn to work with ceramics with Margaret Tabor



See work by Dis' Azzawi at the new Al-Weilli Gallery

Location: near the Ambassador Hotel  
Tel: 667788, 680802.

The Arabian Horae Club: For exercise and outdoor fun there is a variety of activities offered here. For JD 4 you can take a pony ride and for a little more have a lesson from a German instructor. There is a restaurant which serves Arabic and European food, and a night club for dancing. Go-carts are available for JD 1.

Location: Queen Alia Airport Road, 14 km. from the Seventh Circle  
Tel: 09-801233

The Tuff Club: This club has just opened and offers riding facilities. You can ride on English pony or other horses for JD 2, and if you need an instructor you pay JD 4.

Location: Road to Madaba

Al-Rabat Fitness Centre: Those of you who prefer to exercise indoors can make use of these facilities. Lessons in body building, yoga, and aerobics are offered. When you are ready to collapse you can jump into the centre's pool. You do not have to be a member to swim, which is rare in Amman. Fee for swimming is JD 2. Membership is JD 15 per month. A squash court is also available.

Location: Um El-Summaq, behind McDonald's  
Tel: 623 274

Jordan InterContinental Hotel: For JD 4 you can enjoy a leisurely swim in the hotel pool, and can also take the opportunity to play table tennis. Cool refreshing drinks are available as you bask in the sun. Connected to the hotel is the Alia Fitness Centre, where you can work out for JD 2.500.

After you swim you can pay a visit to the hotel's gallery of arts and antiquities. On display is a wide collection of works by Jordanian and Arab artists. These include ceramics, glass, beads, silver jewellery and cushions. Paintings and lithographs available include those by Rima Farah, Samia Zarou, Ali Ghoul, and many others.

Tel: 641 381

Jordan National Gallery: A lot can be seen here. For one thing, there is an Orientalist collection shown in a small room in the gallery. Calligraphy is found

can bowl from 4 pm. and then dance from 10 pm until the early hours of the morning. You do not have to be a member.

Location: near the French Loat at the Third Circle

The Business and Professional Women's Club: This club organizes regular seminars and lectures. Two planned for June are "Society and Stress" on 1 June and "Pollution and Nutrition" on 2 June, (in Arabic). They will be hosted by the University of Jordan.  
Tel: 627783

The Travelling Sri Lenkan Reptile Museum: Dancing cobras, gargantuan iguanas, lizards and more... If you are the sort of person who likes to have a python wrapped around you, then you will feel right at home here. Visitors above 12 years of age pay JD 1; those younger than 12 pay 500 fira.

Open - 10 am to 6 pm

Location: Swellah, Havana Centre.

Tel: 848335.

Eat out of doors — The new Amman National Park on the airport road has a restaurant which serves an outdoor barbecue. Or, take your own food and have a picnic.

There are lots of restaurants with outdoor terraces where you can enjoy the cool breezes that make Jordan's summer evenings so pleasant. Try La Terrace in Shmeisani with its view of the city lights, Al-Bustan or Al-Waha in Tla'Al-Ali, the Pine Castle on the airport road, the Hisham Hotel in Jebel Amman, or Abdoun's Orthodox Club, which also has a playground for the children.

To really cool off head for the Dibbin National Forest outside of Ajloun. You'll find picnic facilities at the summit of the mountain, along with a snack bar, restaurant, and chalets.

## Trips

JETT Buses: There are daily trips to Petra (JD 6) and Aqaba (JD 3). Lunch and extras at Petra will cost about JD 6. There are also daily trips to Ma'in Spa. The price of JD 5 (for children JD 3) includes lunch and use of the swimming facilities.

JETT buses also leave the Abdal Station every day at 8 pm to go to the Sound and Light Show at Jerash. Commentary for the show is in Arabic on Friday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday and in English on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday. Tickets on sale at all are JD 1, and for children under 12 are 100 fira.

Jerash Handicraft Centre is located in Jerash, 40 minutes north of Amman. Products include handbags, embroidered dresses, rugs, and other decorative items.

Open Sat - Thurs, 9 am to 2 pm.

Tel: 04 - 452299.



Visit the National Gallery in Jebel Weibdeh

THE JERUSALEM STAR 13



## People & events



Bashir Sabbagh opens cultural week at the National Collage.

• The National Collage is celebrating the end of the academic year with its fourth annual cultural week. Bashir Sabbagh, Chief of the Board of Trustees opened the festivities on Sunday along with minister Ali Hassan Aoudi and Dean Dr. Ali Abed Al-Razeq. Vice-Dean Adnan Hammoudah has done a great job of packing a month's worth of activities into a week — athletics, lectures, a poetry evening, charity bazaar, and more. At the same time the whole college is welcoming visitors to view exhibits all over the college as students show off their year's work.

• The Canadian Embassy's Mitchell and Zella Chason gave yet another of their lovely dinner parties recently, well-attended, as usual, with a delicious buffet. The party lasted till after midnight, when guests regrettably left. Present were Bishop Ella Khoury, Halim and Farida Sallit, Adnan Ghareb and wife Randa Habb, Walid and Najwa Karadeh, French Embassy's Jean-Francois Dobelle, Leslie Deeb, Egyptian Consul Nagi Ghaziri and wife Aida, Jerry and Betty Emery, Egyptian Counselor Wafiq Hamed and Tibah, Japanese Embassy's Mr and Mrs Shigeyuki Suzuki and Chinese Embassy's Shih Yen Shun.

• German Ambassador Harwig Bartels gave a noon-time reception on German Constitution Day at his residence, full of his beautiful treasures, carpets, cabinets and other art works. The occasion was also used to introduce new political officer Renate Schimkoreit, whose arrival has brought to equal the number of male and female officers at the Embassy. Go, woman, go. Caroline Mueller Holtschemper and Hans Peter Schill were also receiving and entertaining guests, who included Austrian Ambassador Franz Pernagler, Chilean Ambassador Carlos Darsch, Indian Ambassador Gurcharan Singh, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell, Turkish Ambassador Semih Belen, and other ambassadors, including Italy's Luigi Amaduzzi, Brazil's Felix de Faria, France's Patrick Leclercq, Greece's Hannibal Vellada, Austria's Terry Goggin, and many others. Also present were Foreign Ministry's Khalil Othman, Nasser Satah, Samir Khalifeh and Mazen Naashibi, British Embassy's Hilary Synnott, Canadian Michael Chesson, Greek Kyriakos Maniatis, Italy's Guido Carboni, Czechoslovak Emil Hruscaky, Romania's Lezlio Nemere, European Community's Marcello Palmieri, and the majority of Arab em-

in force, greeting guests and helping entertain them. Amman looks forward to another birthday for the Emperor, wishing him long life and good health, and another great reception next year.

• Last Friday was Fair day — the British Ladies of Amman ended British week with their very successful May Fair, while the Amman National School celebrated the approach of the summer holiday with their own festival.

In the British ambassador's garden were the beautiful hand-woven Bani Hamida rugs, the YMCA's home-made jams, pickles, and baked goods, and other hand-made items. Children enjoyed games and the balloon rocket. The volunteer cooks at the bar-be-que could barely manage to feed the hungry visitors, who also had a chance to sample a typical English tea.

There was a long queue of people at the tombola stand. Even though there was a recurring mix-up between winning and losing numbers (the good numbers being accidentally thrown away), it was loads of fun.

• To celebrate the birthday of Japan's Emperor Hirohito, Ambassador Makoto Watanabe and wife Akiko gave a sumptuous reception which included members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic community, local officials, business community and friends. Some of the guests spotted by The Star were Farah Tameri, Dr. Sami Nasar and wife Ivy, Mr and Mrs Ararat Hiljazi, Dr. George Stehr, Shafiq and Hind Noor-el-Din, Minister of Finance Dr. Hameed Odeh, Monsignor Ra'out Najjar, Leila Hase, Adnan and Randa Ghareb, Fouad Khoury, Senator Walid Salah, Fouad and Nima Faraj, David and Caroline Whitbread, American DCM Patrick Theroa and Stacey, Greek Embassy's Kiriakos and Foti Maniatis, Swiss Ambassador Harald Bomer, Bahraini Ambassador Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim, Italian Ambassador Luigi Amaduzzi and Giovanni, Greece's Hannibal Vellada and Inge, and most Arab and foreign ambassadors present at the German reception, which means another 30 names at the least, so you will excuse us for not repeating them. Needless to say, the Japanese Embassy staff and their wives were there



Gamar Al-Zorba sings 'My Homeland' at the graduation.



Congratulations to Ibrahim Mohammad Jaber and Atifa Satei Amin whose wedding took place last week in Al-Salt.

Minister Zuhair Al-Jouni. Ma'in Spa staff and Jordanian journalists were there also, and had interesting conversations with the visitors, who included Jordanian Consul and President of the German-Jordanian Society Kurt Uhlstein and his wife, Dr. Rudiger Meyer, who is also a medical journalist, Thomas Romberg, also a medical writer, Rose Roth, Eberhard Schrader, Dr. Udo Ulkotte, Dr. Vera Zyka, Natall Huntsburg, Altona Schulerer, and Scarlett Koch. From Austria came Ernst Anton Kugler, Hermann Karl Proger, Robert Gammer and Dr. C. Kinney. Besides enjoying the dinner, all the guests enjoyed tours of the facilities, enjoyed in practice earlier by Tourism Ministry's Adil Muhtadi, who was there with wife Sa'ida.

• The French embassy's Secretary Jean-Pierre Fillu hosted his first reception since he took his position. He must have been very socially active since his arrival, judging by the big crowd of people who attended. Invitees included the French community in Amman, embassy officials, friends and the press, in addition to a number of members of other diplomatic missions. Also present were Ambassador and Mrs. Patrick Leclercq.

• For a number of years now the British embassy has hosted inter-embassy tennis tournaments at the embassy residence. Once again this year, a tournament which includes 21 participants will be hosted by British ambassador Anthony Reeve on Friday 3 June and Saturday 4 June.

Participants include six players from Britain, five from France, five from Germany, two from Italy, the Ambassador of Belgium and the Ambassador of Greece and his wife.

Matches to be played include mixed doubles, male doubles, ladies and men's singles. Friday matches begin at 1 pm with France vs UK and Germany vs other Europeans while Saturday matches begin at 2 pm.

• Gamar Al-Zorba received awards for academic and musical achievements at Al-Mahad International School's graduation at the Palace of Culture last week. The music award was no surprise, since Amar is already an experienced singer, who contributed three songs to the celebration. She is planning to study at the Higher Academy for Music in Cairo at hopes that one day she'll be a famous Jordanian singer. The joy of the graduation is mixed with sadness at leaving school staff members who were so supportive — Principal Hassan Badran, advisor Farouk Doleh, and music teacher Mustafa Shehah.

• Last Saturday the Jerusalem Hotel saw the wedding of Mordechai Ahmed Turk to Wafiq Nassim Marzouk. Wafiq, who was a student at the School of Pharmacy had invited all his friends Maysoon Habboub, Maha Othman, Sana'a Saket, Dalia Barman, Rula Darwish, Bayan ghouti, Rula Darwish, Aida Abdel-Haq, Amal Khellil, and Sweldan, Hamed Khellil, and Majda Saleh. Also present was the groom's brother Dr. Walid Turk, Dean of the School of Pharmacy and his wife Rana.

### Friends of Archaeology

• The Friends of Archaeology nod towards modern times with their first trip for June. Ruba Kana'an, an architect who has spent the last two years studying the old houses in Amman, will lead a tour of early 20th century buildings on Jabal Luwadi, Jabal Amman and downtown. Departure is from the Amra Hotel at 9 am on Friday 10 June. The trip entails lots of walking so comfortable shoes are a must.

It is back to more familiar ground for the trip on Friday 24 June. Nabli Baga'eln, the Kerak District representative for the Department of Antiquities, will lead a tour of Kerak to include the Crusader castle, the town walls and towers and the city church. Departure as usual from the Amra Hotel at 9 am. Remember your picnic lunch and, once again, there will be lots of walking so wear comfortable shoes.

#### Looking ahead

On Friday 8 July Dr. Thomas Weber, Director of the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology will lead a tour to Umm Qais where he is currently undertaking excavation work. Starting time will be 6.30 and passports or other identification will be needed as the trip will be via the Jordan Valley road.

#### Lecture

On Monday 13 June at 7.00 pm at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre Dr. Brian Byrd will present a lecture on "Early Village Life: Patterns of Neolithic Community and Household Organization."

## arts



The work of graphic artists is all around us

## Not just scribbling on paper

By Heidi Taylor  
Star Staff Writer

"PEOPLE THINK that all we do is scribble on paper. What they don't realize is that we have a hand in the production of their daily newspaper, packages for local products, even the pound notes they use to buy those things. You don't have to look very far to find examples of very practical applications of the training done in this college."

Magdoub Rabah is justifiably proud of the College of Fine and Applied Arts of which he is the current Dean. Its graduates work all over the Middle East in the fields of printing, advertising, graphic arts and fine arts. Dean Rabah stresses the word "applied" in the name of the college. This means that young people with artistic talent find training that develops their abilities into marketable skills.

This college is one of five that make up the Khartoum Polytechnic Institute in Sudan. Originally part of the Gordon College that later became the University of Khartoum, the college is now more than 50 years old.

Most students are Sudanese, but the college's reputation also attracts applicants from other parts of the world as well. However, from those applicants only 50 students per year are admitted, through a careful selection process.

After the first year of general study students choose one of the ten areas of specialization, which include ceramics, calligraphy, painting, textiles, design, printing, graphic arts, and sculpture. Because the number of students in each specialization — a real advantage for both student and instructor, and for using precious space in the studios.

Outside the walls of the Polytechnic's main campus in the centre of the city the streets are dusty and hot. Inside, in the pleasant green courtyards, students sit under shaded and ancient shade trees and discuss

plans for the upcoming holidays. Sculptures of different styles and media, carefully positioned here and there, are also a part of the scene. One seated figure, in a thoughtful pose, seems to be studying a board on which a candidate for today's student elections has proclaimed his policy.

As Dean Rabah shows me around the college, the studios are invitingly cool, especially the ceramics workshop, which is set several steps below ground level. Here students learn not only about the artistic side of pottery making, but also the technical aspects involved. Also important to learn is the production side — what it means to turn out work for sale as well as for pleasure.

Success in the college programmes depends on talent, certainly, but on other qualities as well. The student must be willing to pick up a "package" of own learning. Dean Rabah explains, "The instructors are there as resources, not as teachers in the traditional sense. It is up to the student to question us, watch us — learn from us." At the same time the students do a lot of individual work, practising, experimenting, and developing styles of their own. Competition among the students is also a great teacher and force of motivation.

In one lab we find a student working with great concentration on a project to combine the Arabic and English versions of an institution's name into an attractive logo. By his side is a very beautiful delicately coloured coffee mug which attracts the Dean's attention immediately. The student explains that he selected the colours and design and a friend in the ceramics programme did the technical work for him.

In the print shop new presses from Britain are being installed. Here, as all over the college, women students are working alongside the men. The colleges plans to begin taking on printing contracts to earn money and to expose students to the real-life

production situation, where deadlines must be met and customers satisfied.

Financing is of course an on-going problem, so is the availability of the specialized materials needed in an artist's work. Scarcities of materials can, however, lead to some interesting improvisations. Dean Rabah himself has evolved a rather successful technique which combines wood burning (with a lens) and painting with different concentrations of henna, a vegetable dye popularly used as a cosmetic in Sudan.

Up until about 15 years ago, most of the college's graduates were hired as teachers by the Ministry of Education. It is of course next to impossible to earn a living as an artist. Now many find jobs in advertising, journalism, and publishing.

And graduates do not forget their alma mater — not long ago Dean Rabah was called to the airport to pick up a "package" which turned out to be two large crates of brushes, paints, and other hard-to-get supplies that had been sent by ex-students now working in the Gulf.

Every year students in their final year of study work on a major project, and the results can be very impressive indeed. In fact, the annual year-end exhibit of their work has become a not-to-be-missed event in Khartoum.

There is no shortage of international attention either. On a recent visit to Sudan, Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali and National Gallery Director Suhel Bishara acquired a number of works from the college to add to the gallery's collection.

Currently on view in the gallery are paintings by Hussein El-Hadi, Shams El-Din Adam, and Ibrahim Abed El-Aal. Also in the gallery's permanent collection are paintings and sculptures by Sudanese artists Bastawi Beshdad, Rashid Dab, Mohammed Ahmed Shahrin, Magdoub Rabah, Abel Baset Khateem, Ahmed Othman, and Mohammed Abdullah Ohtabi, among others.

Some of the graduates' work is found in Khartoum handicraft shops — here a painting on cotton by Mohammed El-Fahim



## THE JERUSALEM STAR

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### A summit for all issues

The forthcoming Arab summit conference due to convene in Algiers next week will provide a good opportunity for Arab leaders to conduct a thorough review of all outstanding Arab issues and assess the progress achieved towards enhancing inter-Arab co-operation and understanding since the Amman extraordinary summit of last November. The Algiers summit has been called to discuss the Palestinian revolt in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and means of extending maximum support to the Palestinians whose courage and steadfastness in the face of Israeli excesses and brutalities have drawn the sympathy and admiration of the entire world. But the Arab leaders will surely devote some of their time to deal with other persistent issues and try to reach decisions on them.

Egypt's return to the Arab League is a subject which deserves appropriate attention from the Arab leaders at their meetings in Algiers. The overwhelming majority of Arab states are strongly in favour of such return and the common feeling is that Cairo's alienation from the Arab fold is meaningless and harmful to pan-Arab interests, especially after Cairo has begun to play an outstanding role in promoting Arab causes. Cairo also was among the leading Arab states to extend prompt support to the uprising in the occupied territories and to stand ready to confront the Iranian aggressiveness and expansionist designs.

Iraq's latest major military success against Iran which brought about the liberation of occupied Iraqi territories should also be raised at the summit, not only with the aim of halting the achievement but also rendering further support for Baghdad to enable it to put a decisive end to the devastating conflict. The severe humiliating blows dealt by the Iraqi army to the Iranian invaders have further weakened the Iranian regime and extremely embarrassed it before the disillusioned Iranian people. A new Arab consensus on the Gulf war coupled with a grim warning to Iran urging it to put an immediate end to its senseless aggressions would greatly contribute to bringing Tehran back to reason.

The Palestinian uprising remains the most important event for which the Algiers Summit convenes. The revolt is being recognized at a world-wide scale as the most important development in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the past two decades. Various Arab governments have not failed in extending material and moral support to the Palestinians. More political backing and co-ordination are, however, needed to help the Palestinians reap the fruit of their enormous sacrifices.

Arab concerns are closely intertwined and consequently the resolving of one issue contributes to efforts to settle other problems. For this reason, Arab gatherings are always required to deal with them all, and, at the same time, give priority to the event which prompted the holding of these gatherings.

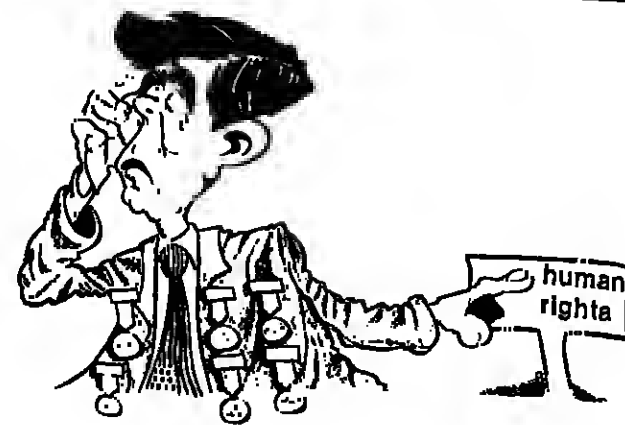
### Moscow summit

The fourth summit between United States President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to an end in Moscow with indications that the situation in the Middle East was discussed between the two leaders, and that the two superpowers may be embarking on new bids to diffuse the tension in this region through the convening of an international conference.

While the two superpowers do not necessarily see eye to eye when it comes to all the details through which just and lasting peace could be achieved in this part of the world, the mere fact that they exchanged their views, and discussed their different outlooks concerning this conflict, is in itself an encouraging sign.

It should also be pointed out that the heroic uprising of the Arab people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was a major factor behind the attention that was bestowed upon the Middle East conflict. The sacrifices of our martyrs, and the agonies of our people under Zionist occupation, made it obligatory for the international community to shoulder its historic responsibility and to take all necessary steps to put an end to the Israeli occupation.

It remains to be seen, however, if the Moscow discussions on the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and other regional conflicts, will have a direct and quick impact in the near future to restore peace and stability to these regions, and to give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights. It is also hoped that the two superpowers will co-operate in a spirit of confidence to resolve these regional conflicts, much as they did when they signed scores of bilateral agreements.



Samih Hueni

## Not one acceptable candidate

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Star Washington Correspondent

AMERICAN FRIENDS of the Arabs are not very happy about the Republican or the Democratic candidate for president. They are unhappy about Bush and Dukakis. As for Jackson, he seems to be adjusting pro-Arab stands of the past to meet the pro-Israeli requirements of the election. In any case, he is most unlikely to become a candidate for more than vice-president, and vice-presidents are not policy-makers.

Bush, as always, manages to be discrete. But he is remembered for past identification with the oil industry and two terms as a congressman from Texas.

During the Reagan administration he is known to have approved basic Middle East policy that led to the ill-advised attempt to gain the support of supposed Iranian moderates by shipping them arms, and to the over-risky decision to garrison US Marines in Beirut. The latest indications are that Hezbollah, the Iranian-controlled group, was behind the bombing of the Marines.

Whether the present policy of protecting shipping in the Arabian Gulf with the US navy is any wiser remains to be seen. One wonders how far the United States would be willing to go if US ships suffer from sneak attack more formidable (like the mining of one ship).

Whom to label with the Republican vice-presidency? Goodness knows. But it won't be an Arab-freer. As for Dukakis, he probably is the Israeli's best bet. He says he approves Schultz's peace plan but then asks whether the time allocated is not too short, and whether there is really any need for an international conference (which His Majesty King Hussein insists on) and the Israeli, except Perez, abhor. Similarly he approves of UN resolutions 242 and 338 but argues that return to "secure and defensible borders" cannot mean return to the borders of 1967.

Also, one must not forget the possible influence of his Jewish wife. After a trip to Israel, she was "converted," joined a temple and engaged various Jewish



View from the US

enterprises in Massachusetts where her husband became governor.

Some have thought that Jackson's status as a black (however light) would incline him to favour the Arabs, and they may be fundamentally right. But lately his statements seem to be fine-tuned to the electoral atmosphere. That is, nothing to offend the Zionists.

Remember the time when an American naval aviator fell into Syrian hands. While Washington fretted Jackson flew to Damascus and arranged the aviator's immediate departure, with Jackson, back to New York.

Such impulsive behaviour makes some pro-Israelis wonder whether he would be capable as president, of flying off to Geneva and single-handedly arranging a Middle East conference. At a New York breakfast recently, Jackson said he would like to call a meeting of Jews and Palestinians in this country who want to break the "cycle of death" in the Middle East.

It is surprising how many American Jews sympathize with the Arabs. Here is a quote from Rabbi Brien Wall at a recent luncheon meeting. He said: "The Jewish State was established on the ashes of the holocaust, but it was established at the expense of the dispossession of another people. The Palestinian uprising has made it clear that the Israeli occupation is not benign. For the first time, it is clear that American Jews may have to choose between rejection of Judaism and rejecting the occupation. This is a tragic choice, but it is a necessary one."

### JTV's poor blurbs

To the editor

AS A regular viewer of JTV, I believe it will be much appreciated at the Promotion Section at JTV to give more attention to the blurbs of its programmes.

If the problem stems from carelessness, few responsible measures will handle it, but if it is a consequence of incompetence, the country is full of qualified job seekers.

A.T.V. Ltd.

## THE JERUSALEM STAR

Letters to the Editor, with the writer's full name and address, should be sent to: The Editor, The Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman Jordan. Letters may be edited for reasons of clarity and/or space. Writers' names and/or addresses can be withheld upon request.

## Israeli elections and the uprising

By Sophie Morolin  
Special to The Star

LONDON — The outcome of the next Israeli election may be the single most decisive influence on the direction of the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, and the future of Arab-Israeli relations, according to analysts at the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The London-based institute published a Strategic Survey late May amid continuing uneasiness in the occupied territories and uncertainty about the next diplomatic agenda for the Middle East. The Survey is seen by analysts as only one part of a wider diplomatic effort, which still seems to be in a limbo.

Neither the United States nor Israel, the institute indicated, was seriously expected to do anything about the uprising in the midst of elections (scheduled for November in both countries).

"Under the best of circumstances, the advent of elections in both Israel and the United States in November 1988 — at the height of the process that (US Secretary of State George) Shultz envisaged — appeared to render the entire proposed timetable impractical," said the Strategic Survey. This had been obvious for some time and yet Palestinian and Arab leaders, as well as Israeli dissidents, kept insisting that the time was ripe for negotiations while the youths were in the streets, battling Israeli troops.

In the course of the debate, undue attention was focused on the ill-timed Shultz effort and there was even talk of moving the Israeli elections forward to facilitate a kind of referendum on the question of Israeli negotiating with — or about — the Palestinians.

None of that well-intentioned albeit naive effort was realistic, however. The IISX experts believe that the key still lies in the direction of Israeli elections. "If an early Israeli election takes place and results in a strengthened Likud government, which is likely to offer only unacceptable conditions to the Arabs, then Israel and the Palestinians would appear to be condemned to a long and tragic communal conflict with unpredictable consequences."

"On the other hand, if an early election brings Labour's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres back to power, it is possible that the Palestinian youths will have achieved what for 20 years their elders have failed to bring about — a negotiation aimed at a judicial resolution to the problem of the occupied territories."

So far, the institute noted, "sharp Likud-Labour differences of opinion" on the Palestinian issue have prevented political progress in Israel while the uprising has led to a broad consensus that a status quo approach to the territories is no longer possible.

In the institute analysts' view, "the uprising was truly a grassroots phenomenon... its basic ingredient (being) the atmosphere of hopelessness and frustration in the refugee camps, fed by years of humiliation generated by the Israeli occupation. "While the PLO and Islamic organizations hastened to offer their organizational abilities and resources, for its first two months the uprising remained essentially anonymous, spontaneous and decentralized. And it seemed to have done more to boost Palestinian morale and generate worldwide sympathy for the Palestinians than all the preceding 40 years of Arab armed struggle against Israel."

In analyzing the causes of the revolt, the institute has reinforced the line that hopelessness rather than meticulous planning led to the explosion. There was, it said, "a confluence of developments that generated among Palestinians, on the one hand, a perception that the world had abandoned their cause and, on the other, a new-found appreciation of the viability of popular revolt."

This sense was made more acute by a series of international events: the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Washington and the presidential elections in the United States — which "appeared to attach diminishing importance to the Palestinian issue."

Six months later the divisions within Israel over the uprising are exemplified by the political split between the Likud and Labour. Just as it had led some Israeli politicians (such as Peres) to seek accommodation, it has also fueled extremist views. The ultra-right Meir Kahane is no longer alone in advocating the exclusion of all Palestinians from their lands.

Significantly enough, the institute's analysis has confirmed fears of most Middle East watchers that while the uprising simmers there has been little change in the nature of the elements that triggered it. The "hopelessness" factor is there, as is the low-key treatment of the issue in superpower summits. Although hopes are pinned now on the outcome of the Israeli elections and on a victorious Labour fulfilling its promises (if it wins outright), there are also weighty impediments, including the next phase of the uprising.

Sophie Morolin is a writer and researcher based in London.

## Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

### Superpowers' co-operation

WILL THE outcome of this week's US-Soviet summit bring the Middle East closer to peace by enhancing joint action by the two superpowers to achieve a settlement?

The answer depends on the extent to which each side has been able to convince the other on means of achieving such a settlement. If the gap is not yet bridged during the Moscow summit, it is hard to see how any progress can be made in the near future.

Superpower co-operation is vital for such progress because both the United States and the Soviet Union have considerable stakes in the strategic region and sufficient influence to bring about a unilateral endeavour to bring about a solution which would necessarily serve the interests of one of them and weaken the position of the other.

Over the past 20 years, the United States had monopolized peace efforts in the Middle East and tried to deny the Soviets any effective role in the achievement of a solution. It scored partial success when it managed to mediate the Camp David Peace Accords between Egypt and Israel and replaced the Soviet Union as Egypt's main ally.

But the ill-fated accords have brought successive disasters to the region's peoples after Israel felt more secure and no longer feared effective Arab retaliation to its many blunders.

The absence of military balance in the Middle East caused by Egypt's defection from the rest of the Arab world exposed the Middle East to Israeli outrages and made its peoples subject to the eccentric whims of Israeli extremists. As a result, the region has become open to all sorts of terrorism and extremism; a situation which hardly serves the long-term US interests.

So the question which perhaps should be asked is whether the United States has learnt from past experience that if peace is to be fully reinstated, it needs to be comprehensive and enjoy the support of the other superpower. The Moscow summit has provided a good chance for the Americans to reconsider their peace approach by accepting the Soviets as partners in the peace process on equal footing.

The Arabs have no reason to fear a change in the clear-cut attitude of the Soviet Union towards the conflict. It is the United States which needs to modify its position so that a superpower co-operation to solve the Middle East problem can be possible.

The Americans, for instance, need to be convinced that the Arabs can never give up one inch of their territory under pretexts of security concerns. It must also realize that the Palestinian problem lies at the heart of the conflict in the Middle East and a dialogue should be initiated at once with the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

Finally, Washington has to grasp the fact that it needs Moscow's full backing if permanent peace is the target.

economic strength will force the United States out of its preeminence in the political sphere — fewer troops will be stationed abroad. The same, he said, is true of the Soviet Union which has already begun a retrenchment of its overseas activities.

The cohesive power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact bloc will also be abated as the trend toward independence increases. As Western European nations strive for agreement within the European Economic Community and as the East European countries face their own economic hardships and consequent social unrest, the two sides will come together — cultural identity across bloc subordination.

"All these developments testify to the dilution of bloc mentality — capitalism versus socialism, the fading of colouration in ideology and social systems," said Xiang. "Perceived as a long-term trend this is a harbinger of upcoming realignments in the dotted political map."

Among the expected new arrivals on the scene are the numerous developing countries, which are endowed with vast territories, massive populations and rich natural resources. Although the 1960s have witnessed a sharpening of the North-South divide, with the South being caught between worsening terms of trade and a decrease in investments, the unequal relationship may not be everlasting.

"Some major developing countries such as India, China, Brazil and some newly divergent national groups, such as ASEAN, may also in a certain sense turn into new power centres," said Xiang, adding there has been speculation already about the "eastward shift of the centre of gravity of the world economy in the 21st century."

The years ahead will still be plagued with problems — regional conflicts and the arms struggle may decline but rivalry will still exist and so will a huge nuclear arsenal. Technical errors causing nuclear calamities cannot be ruled out. As tensions persist, so will the ruthless competition. As Xiang said: "There are losers as well as winners."

Miriam Blanco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

## Toward a rebalancing of the world?

By Miriam Blanco  
Special to The Star

LONDON — With a dozen years and a half to go before the dawn of the 21st century, statesmen and their astrologers increasingly seem confident that a future of monumental change awaits them. Mikhail Gorbachev envisages a "unique epoch" while Henry Kissinger and other Western pundits claim a new world is about to come into existence.

Is this all a mere utopian dream? Perhaps not. A global consensus points to the fact that mankind is approaching a great transition; it is only the timing of the new reality which remains controversial. Initially, the year 2000 appeared to be the magic date; now some say 2010, others 2020.

Preparations, then, during the next 25 years, for any variation on a scenario that will feature: The decline of the two superpowers and a corresponding multipolarity among nations; a worldwide economic and technological turnaround; a culmination of the arms race and its impact on the established rules of diplomacy and on international and regional conflicts; and a sharpening of the North-South divide.

Not all of that bodes well, obviously, but Professor Huan Xiang, a leading Chinese economist and director-general of the Centre for International Studies of the State Council in Beijing, believes that a rebalancing of power on our planet is already under way. He sees the change benefiting neither of the superpowers.

He is hopeful for the outcome, however. "The forces for peace will become even stronger, and will prevail over the forces of war," he said during a recent visit to London. "The peoples of all countries will remain the mainstay for achieving world peace against war. As a result, new alignments will spring up, transcending military blocs and social systems."

War is no longer the means to the end. "Force rivalry in the economic and technological field has outshone our arms races in relative insignificance and advances in military skills have turned out elements constraining the outbreak of major wars," said Xiang.

He noted that "all" the big-power invasions against smaller ones ended in failure.

ure — from American involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars to the US intervention in Nicaragua and Panama and the Soviet Union's failure in Afghanistan. "Military might to conquer is no longer possible today," he said.

The idea that expansion increases a nation's resources is a dead letter. "It is commonly accepted that a nation's international status hinges on its comprehensive national strength and international competitiveness, and the surest way to enhance this lies in economic and technological progress," said Xiang.

Beneath the confident rhetoric of politicians lie the fears of nations that they will lag behind in the race, squeezed out by neighbours, reputations sunk and power evaporating. "Economic success or failure is gauged by a country's adaptability and acumen in taking advantage of three main trends in the global economy," said Xiang.

"Firstly, there is the deepening economic interdependence among countries under similar and different social systems in pursuit of global, economic integration." He said greater co-ordination could not yet rule out conflicts of interest, but it could minimize them. "Secondly, policy orientation — restructuring and adjustment (such as Gorbachev's Perestroika) signify responses not only to the always world economic picture, in all countries, they point in the same direction — greater social and economic benefit plus economic and technical progress. This is why all countries are concentrating on putting their own house in order."

"Thirdly," he added, "the technological revolution is bound to bring phenomenal transformations to the production and lifestyle of mankind. Many countries are zeroing in on technological growth. As the priority goals of economic development, major groups of nations vie with one another in working out blueprints for long-range scientific progress, fierce competition will follow."

It is not surprising, therefore, that a radical rebalancing of power is in progress. By the 21st century the United States' technological leadership will be seriously challenged by Japan and others, while its financial situation as the largest debtor will demand urgent attention.

Xiang believes that the decline in eco-



# Molotov and arson war rages

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (Agencies) — The underground command of the uprising called on Palestinians in the occupied land in its statement No. 16 to pursue in demonstrations and strikes on the occasion of the US-Soviet summit. Another strike is called for on 3 June to protest against Shultz' forthcoming visit to the area and to commemorate the 5 June 1967 war and the sixth anniversary of the Israeli criminal invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In the Gaza Strip's Jabaliya refugee camp, a protest broke out Monday after a 28-year-old Palestinian woman was shot and her nine-month-old daughter lost an eye from a rubber bullet during a clash with Israeli troops. Officials at Shifa Hospital said the woman was shot in the left arm and her daughter lost sight in her left eye. Arab reports said the injuries came as the woman tried to block soldiers from arresting her brother.

Meanwhile army radio reported that there was a "reasonable suspicion" that Palestinian guerrillas had set fires which destroyed large plots of farmland and forests inside Israel in the past two weeks. The radio quoted the Interior Ministry's Deputy Director, Yakov Merkovich, as saying that Israeli troops discovered documents outlining plans for arson attacks in Israel during the army's three-year occupation of Lebanon.

In the meantime, Palestinian flags were flying in Jenin and Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, while new graffiti on walls in Bethlehem warned merchants not to open during the strike. Some Arabs attributed the less compliance by Arab workers to limited distribution of the latest leaflet, which did not circulate at all in the Gaza Strip.

However the worst violence erupted Sunday in the West Bank village of Jaba, north of Nablus. Doctors at Nablus' Ithad Hospital said four Palestinians, ranging in age from 18 to 20, were shot in their limbs after the army raided the village.

Moreover, and in the West Bank village of Bazzariya near Nablus, an officer shot and wounded an Arab villager after the man attacked him with a cement block at the roadblock set up by protesters, the army said.

Meanwhile a new poll showed Israelis are slightly less confident about their country's future but more willing than their political leaders to hold peace talks with the PLO.

On the other hand, residents of Arruz complained to the authorities and the army about being covered with stones, beaten and burned with cigarettes when troops raided this village north of Ramallah on 18 May.

In the Shati refugee camp, the army ordered a curfew requiring people to stay at home as a means of blocking any violence. Gaza city was paralyzed by a commercial strike. Groups of Palestinian youths were seen throwing stones at cars and setting fires at abaz.

In the West Bank thousands of activists of the left-wing Peace Now Movement drove in two convoys of about 400 vehicles each. They approached the area's largest town, Nablus, and later staged a symbolic withdrawal from the occupied zone.

The drive was held under the slogan "To the West Bank and back."

Some Jewish settlers who encountered the convoy Satur-



Sobbing over the death of another martyr

day shouted critical slogans, while several Arab passers-by waved in support, and shouted "We want peace," said an Associated Press photographer. The participants later held a rally south of Nablus. Speakers including leftist legislators Yosef Sarid and Gadi Yezly sharply criticized the settlers and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, whom they blamed for a strong-arm policy in the occupied lands.

Sarid called on participants in the Moscow US-Soviet summit to force peace negotiations on the rival sides in the Middle East. "We are sending our dove of peace... to Moscow, telling leaders of the superpowers: show responsibility, talk be-

tween yourselves and impose a negotiating table," he said.

Meanwhile and in Geza's Jabaliya refugee camp, home to 53,000 Palestinians, youths attacked army headquarters with stones and bottles, and troops responded by firing tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets, an Arab reporter said. No injuries were reported. Earlier, a firebomb was thrown at an army patrol in Jabaliya, he said. Soldiers entered and searched homes, taking away identity cards of some 25 residents. A number of Palestinians were ordered to park their vehicles in front of the military administration building in the camp to prevent stone-throwing attacks, the Arab reporter said.

Earlier in the week, two Pales-

tinian teen-agers shot by Israeli troops during clashes in the West Bank died on Friday in Jerusalem hospital. Also, a three-year-old Arab girl died of tear-gas fired by Israeli troops in Gaza city, where hundreds of Muslim worshippers waving black flags of mourning, and Palestinian flags marched from the Palestine Mosque to the house of Ahmad Al-Wazir, cousin of late PLO Leader Khalil Al-Wazir.

Elsewhere in the 140-square-mile Gaza Strip, soldiers fired tear-gas grenades and rubber bullets, to quell Arab protests which erupted after Friday's Muslim prayers. Demonstrations and marches were reported in the Jabaliya and Shati refugee camps and in the towns of Khan

Younis and Rafah.

In another development, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin held two meetings with local Palestinian Leaders who presented Rabin with a list of requests to ease restrictions and what they termed as collective punishment measures, a participant in Monday meeting said.

The Palestinians asked Rabin to free all the detainees especially students to attend classes, to stop demanding tax payment certificates for official transactions and to ease restrictions limiting the sums Arabs are allowed to bring into the country.

Yezair Obaid, a Ramallah doctor, said Rabin told the Palestinians that US Secretary of State George P. Shultz's Middle East peace initiative had failed and the Arabs could expect no political movement before next June. Obaid said Rabin also said another diplomatic initiative could not begin until months after both US and Israeli elections next November. "It was very frustrating. This just means the intifada will be more prolonged and the people will have to suffer longer," Obaid said. "The intifada is far from over or waning. The Palestinians won't stop the violence without realizing political aspirations. This is what we told Rabin. The people who are running things are willing to pay a lot of sacrifices," Obaid added.

However, Israeli reports said the discussions were an attempt to deviate Palestinian leadership from the PLO in the occupied land and that a possibility of holding free municipal elections as an opening stage for a political settlement was discussed.

Meanwhile, Law in the Service of Man, a human rights group founded by Palestinian lawyers, has demanded the immediate closure of the Katziot detention centre in the Negev Desert where about 3,000 Arabs are jailed.

The group said Palestinian prisoners being held in eight large tents were deprived of adequate water and were subjected to beatings and the desert's extreme temperatures.

The group, the West Bank affiliate of the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists, also released a letter written on toilet paper by Arabs detained in Katziot. "We are kept under the burning desert sun where temperatures by day reach 45 degrees centigrade," read the letter which Arab attorney sneaked out of the prison. "But the severity of nature is no match for the cruelty of the soldiers... against us is conducted a war of starvation, thirst and humiliation," said the letter signed by the "Palestinian detainees at the camp of slow death."

On the other hand Nobel peace prize laureate Elie Wiesel said he sensed "a human tragedy" in Gaza, and called on Israeli and the Palestinian "to meet face to face and speak out a common destiny."

In another development, the army released Radwan Abu Ayay, head of the Arab Journalists Association in the occupied territories who was jailed with other prisoners in the West Bank in 1982. "In prison you feel that the most precious thing, your freedom, has been taken for no reason, without any charges," Abu Ayay said. He added, "they just say they have a secret file and don't let your attorney see it."

2 JUNE 1988

Eyewitness in the occupied land

## The yellow wind

**Editor's Note:** The following is the ninth of a set of expostions from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.



Palestinian generation that witnessed injustices and grievances

AT THE top of the village, in a small, dark house, next to the house of his extended family, lives Abu Harb, the village elder. He is 85 years old. He is, according to the residents, the village historian. He sits on a coloured red mat, his shaking hand playing with a large, antiquated transistor radio. His eyes are swollen, and his nose is red.

He remembers the Turks and the English and the Egyptians, who were here briefly. And now... "In October, 1948, we were evicted from here," he says. (He says that he is the only one in the village who knows the precise date.) "And for 24 years we were not here."

We wandered from place to place for 24 years, and everywhere we went we would bury our dead, and afterward we would wander on. For 24 years, I did not sleep at night, I would lie awake and think, and the night I returned to my village and slept in it was the happiest night of my life, because I slept on my own land."

In 1972, the people of the village received a notice from the military government that they could return to their village. They did not know who made the decision. They received a notice, and that same day the news spread to all the village's exiles.

Abu Harb describes how they gathered and came here. "The military government gave us one month to return to the village," he says. "They told us that whoever did not build a house within that month would not be allowed to return. We came that same night, from everywhere, and we set up booths and tents in the place that was once the village. Afterward, we collected money and paved a road to bring construction materials in trucks. It was a harsh summer, and we worked day and night, and each one of us would sleep under the floor of the house he was building. Each one of us built a single room with a roof, and that was our claim."

As he tells his story, his wife, Ratiba, enters the room. She seems to be younger than he. Her face is still smooth, and it is dark. "But that is not my colour from birth," he says. "It is only because of the sun of the camp, in Jericho," she explains. They have been married for 60 years, and she says: "He never took another wife, other than me."

I ask them if they know why the Israeli authorities suddenly allowed them to return to their village. "We heard that the Israeli needed our place in Dheisheh. They intended to bring to the camp a large group of Gazans whom they wanted to re-evacuate to the Gaza Strip. So they evacuated us."

"And did Gazans actually take your place, there?" "They came, but afterward the Israeli

stopped transferring people there from Geza."

I don't know whether that is the correct interpretation of this singular act of mercy. The fact is that it was all done in secrecy, maybe so as not to arouse demands from other exiles in the territories, or from Israeli Arabs who had been expelled from their villages. I tend to think that the explanation given by the people of Wadi Fukin — that they were replaced by Gazans — is correct.

In the twisted climate of the occupation, when an act of mercy is performed it must, almost of necessity, be crooked

### Part IX

and bent, be nothing but another of the many faces of arbitrariness.

I ask Abu Harb how the return to their land affected people. "Everything changed," he says. "We now live here among real people. The people who stayed behind in Dheisheh and in Jericho are miserable. They are going mad from sadness and longing for their land. They come and plead with us to give them a little garden plot. Just so they can regain a little self-respect — something to live for. After all, it is not just land, it is everything. They are cut off from everything there. They have ceased to be people. We have been planted anew. Not only in the land. The land is the beginning. We are planted in life as a whole. In normal relations with other people. In tradition. In all the right things. We are no longer strangers in the world. We have the milk of our cows, the flour of our wheat. We are not complete people."

I have one more question, may be the most important question: The Israeli brought you back to your village. Do you hate them less now?

They exchange glances. The very old man and his wife, their daughter-in-law speaks. She says that her husband was arrested on suspicion of taking part in terrorist acts. Immediately after his arrest, Israeli soldiers came and destroyed their house. It was a new house, just completed. The family were not given enough time to remove all their belongings. When the house was destroyed, it collapsed on 10 sacks of sugar and 10 sacks of flour that had been bought at a great cost and had been stored in the house for the housewarming celebration.

The husband was released right afterward without any charges having been brought against him. As she tells the story, her lips go white with fury. And look like a scar on her face. Two other sons of Abu Harb are now under arrest in Israel. One is in prison, and the other is awaiting trial.

Abu Harb says, "Both of them are innocent." And if they did do something they apparently had no choice, he says. The injustice, the situation, is what turns normal people into criminals.

The mother, Ratiba, says. "The soldiers come down from the mountain at night with dogs. They frighten us. They stole our spring, and call it sharing."

Hazem, a 10-year-old grandson, says, "The bus that takes their children to school blocks the way for our bus every day, and we have to walk about a kilometre to school." "They will expel us from here again," says a young man of about 18, and everyone nods in agreement. "And then we will really go mad," says Ratiba.

Abu Harb sighs, presses his hand over his face, and presses it against his eyes. The small children watch him. Returning home did not turn the heart of even one of them into a heart that loves us, the Israelis. Maybe it was foolish to hope for this.

Abu Harb rises to his feet, with difficulty, to see me to the door. I stand, and we look out together over the beautiful and peaceful valley, and the smoke from straw fires curls up into the air, and the thistles and wildflowers bloom as far as one can see.

He asks me if I have heard about the yellow wind. I say that I haven't, so he begins telling me about it, about the yellow wind that will soon come maybe even in his lifetime. The wind will come from the gates of Hell (from the gates of Paradise comes only a pleasant, cool wind); it is called by the local Arabs — a hot and terrible local wind that comes once in a few generations and sets the world on fire.

People seek shelter from its heat in caves and caverns, but even then it finds those it seeks, those who have performed cruel and unjust deeds, and there, in the cracks in the boulders, it exterminates them, one by one. After that day, Abu Harb says, the land will be covered with bodies. The rocks will be white from the heat, and the mountains will crumble into a powder that will cover the land like yellow cotton.

## Lest we forget

**Editor's Note:** Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

### Part VIII

178. Al-Sameriyah located 8 kms, south of Beisan. Population: 250. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,873 dunums were stolen.

180. Sebalan located 24 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 70. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,790 dunums were stolen.

181. Suhmata located 17 kms, NE of Acro. Population: 1,130. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Hosen was established in 1948 on its stolen lands of 16,921 dunums.

182. Safat located 12 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 450. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,775 dunums were stolen.

183. Sa'ee located 15 kms, NW of Safed. Population: 1,130. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Sosa was established on its stolen lands of 14,798 dunums.

184. Sulta located 24 kms, NW of Jerusalem. Population: 80. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,061 dunums were stolen.

185. Seibee located 10 kms, SE of Ramleh. Population: 510. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Sha'Avim was established on its stolen lands of 8,111 dunums in 1951.

186. Salemah located 5 kms, east of Jatta. Population: 6,670. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 6,782 dunums were stolen and became a suburb of Tel Aviv known as Kfar Shaem.

187. Samakh located at southern tip of lake Tiberias. Population: 3,480. Obliterated in 1948, and a holiday village was established on its stolen lands of 18,611 dunums.

188. Al-Samrah located on SE shore of lake Tiberias. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Haon was established on its stolen lands of 12,563 dunums.

189. Samsar located 18 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 1,290. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Gavar'am was established on its stolen lands of 13,797 dunums.

190. Al-Samou' located 5 kms, west of Safed. Population: 310. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kfar Shmay was established on its stolen lands of 15,135 dunums.

191. Al-Sumariyyah located 5 kms, north of Acro. Population: 760. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 8,514 dunums were stolen.

192. Al-Sanbariyah located 26 kms, north of Safed. Population: 130. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,532 dunums were stolen.

193. Al-Sindiyenah located 35 kms, south of Haila. Population: 1,250. Obliterated in 1948, and the Year Alona reservation was established on its stolen lands of 14,172 dunums in 1948.

194. Al-Sawateer-North located 42 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 680. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Ostar Warburg was established on its stolen lands of 5,851 dunums.

195. Al-Sawateer-East located 41 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 680. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of En Zurim and Markaz Shilpa were established on its stolen lands of 13,831 dunums.

196. Al-Sawateer-West located 40 kms, NE of Gaza. Population: 1,030. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Mass'ul Yizhaq was established on its stolen lands of 7,523 dunums.

197. Sireen located 12 kms, north of Beisan. Population: 610. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 29,455 dunums were stolen.

198. Al-Shajarrah located 37 kms, west of Tiberias. Population: 770. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 3,754 dunums were stolen.

199. Shaila located 15 kms, east of Ramleh. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlement of Shilot was established on its stolen lands of 5,380 dunums.

200. Shokah Al-Tahila located 35 kms, NE of Safed, near Qan. Population: 200. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,132 dunums were stolen.

201. Al-Shounah located 10 kms, south of Safed. Population: 170. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 3,560 dunums were stolen.

202. Al-Shalk Halou located 38 kms, south of Haila. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,471 dunums were stolen.

203. Al-Sheikh Mu'anna located 5 kms, NE of Jatta. Population: 1,630. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 12,500 dunums were stolen.

204. Shahmeh located 18 kms, SW of Ramleh. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and Moahet Oidron was established on its stolen lands of 8,450 dunums.

205. Al-Salhiyyah located 19 kms NE of Safed. Population: 1,520. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,807 dunums were stolen.

206. Sabbarren located 35 kms, south of Haila. Population: 1,700. Obliterated in 1948, and Moahet Ammiquam was established on its stolen lands of 21,500 dunums.

207. Sarrah located 31 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 340. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Zor's and Tarum were established on its stolen lands of 4,850 dunums.

208. Al-Saratand located 25 kms, south of Haila. Population: 290. Obliterated in 1948, and Moahet Aarula was established on its stolen lands of 5,408 dunums.

209. Sarafand Al-Kharab located 6 kms, west of Ramleh. Population: 840. Obliterated in 1948, and its stolen lands of 5,503 dunums were divided among the settlements of Ba'er Ya'akov, Bet Hanen, and Rishon Le Ziyon.



Every Week



By Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

## Unlawful possessions

ISRAEL IS now waging a war of a different kind; the Zionist state has recently occupied a (legal) adviser in the US department of state of illegally taking out pieces of coins from Israel during his recent trips to the country as a mediator in the Taba dispute with Egypt. Mr. Abraham Sotir, the US legal adviser, did not deny the Israeli charges but only said he was not aware he had to declare to the Israeli authorities his purchase of these old coins.

The whole dispute is, of course, ridiculous, not because people should be encouraged to confiscate the uniquely valuable artifacts and archaeological treasures of the occupied Arab lands without fear of persecution, but because Israel is the wrong party to do it. Israel is simply not qualified to talk about the illegality of one man's confiscation of some pieces of old coins.

Israel, that has confiscated the whole land of Palestine and has felt free to usurp its cultural heritage and its unique historical features, is simply not legally qualified to wage this war against one person for taking out some old coins from the country. What Mr. Sotir did was definitely wrong, and his claim that he did not know he had to declare his archaeological purchases strikes one as double-headed more than naive, but the fact remains that Israel's posture as a guardian of legality and propriety in this context is absurd on all accounts.

We need not go too far in any attempt to show the hypocrisy of Israel's position regarding the question of confiscating illegal archaeological finds. We need only to point out that Rachel Dayan, the widow of the Israeli General Moshe Dayan who died in 1981, recently (sold) to the Israeli National Museum pieces of archaeological finds that her late husband had illegally collected from various parts of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan. Dayan did not feel he had to declare his finds to anybody.

It is not intentional, chosen not to mention anything about Israel's archaeological violations in Jerusalem where bulldozing Arab homes and holy places is commonplace. And I am not trying to suggest that Mr. Sotir should get away with his illegal actions. I am only saying that the Israeli authorities themselves are far from qualified to handle such cases.

## Egypt, IMF stand off over agreement

By Jeffery Phillips  
Special to The Star

CAIRO — Egypt and the International Monetary Fund are at a standoff, but at least they are talking. The next round of their discussions in Washington in late May will determine not only continuing credits for Egypt, but also the IMF's help with the rescheduling of the country's foreign debt.

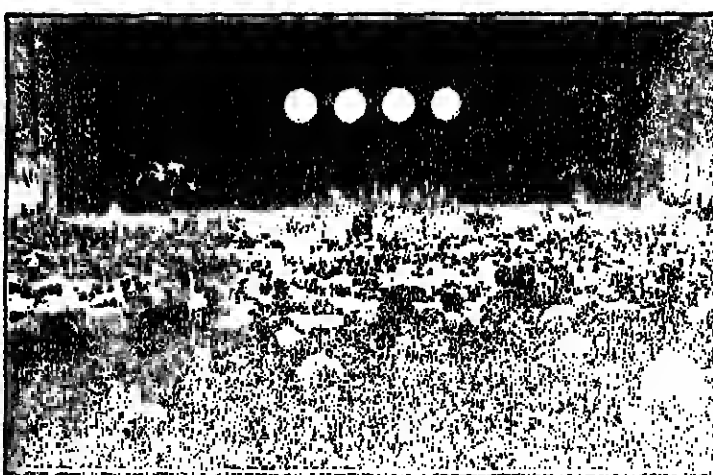
The IMF discussions are an important part of Egypt's effort to continue the economic reforms, which are seen to be at the heart of stability for President Hosni Mubarak's government. The negotiations this time will determine the fate of a \$325 million stand-by credit agreement, which Egypt and the IMF signed a year ago and which now appears on the verge of collapse.

The first signs of trouble appeared last autumn during an IMF review of Egypt's compliance with agreed economic targets, including reforms of the exchange rate, interest rates, energy prices, and public spending. Egypt then accepted that some of the targets had not been reached, but Egyptian officials argued that foreign exchange earnings, particularly from oil exports, had been less than forecast, affecting the country's revenue. Also, the officials pointed out, credit promised by some Western governments had not been made available.

The Egyptian officials also complained that the four-year deadline imposed by the Fund for the application of the whole reform programme was politically unrealistic; they suggested instead that it would take close to 10 years.

As a result of the disagreements three tranches of the IMF credit, worth about \$35 million each, have been withheld. The talks following each hiccup have gone on in a desultory fashion, but now all hopes are pinned on the meeting in Washington.

Talks between Egypt and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) may determine the direction of the country's economic reforms and by implication the stability of President Hosni Mubarak's regime.



IMF in session

There seems little justification for optimism that the standoff will end soon, and Egyptian officials remain argumentative. "We are 100 per cent committed to the programme," says Dr. Atet Abdel, minister for cabinet affairs and a leading member of Egypt's negotiating team. "Our only disagreement is over speed. They want us to go too fast for the rules of the game. Speed must be determined by the shape of the road, the nature of the car and the skill of the driver. We have problems with all of these."

Egypt, he says, is still talking. "We are still negotiating with the Fund. The main problem just now is over the size of the budgetary deficit for next year (the financial year begins on 1 July). They want more austerity measures. But the resources that we were promised have not been made available."

The IMF is also looking for higher interest rates on commercial bank deposits, both as a way of reducing the pressure for safer dollars and as a means of accumulating domestic resources for capital investment. To be realistic, this would require interest rates to be higher than current annual inflation of 27 to 30 per cent. So the idea is strongly resisted by the government.

The delay in reaching an agreement with the IMF has had unwelcome side-effects. Most significantly it means that Egypt may not be able to start soon a new round of talks with Western creditor nations to demand the rescheduling of debt repayments which fall due between 1 July 1988 and 31 December 1989.

In the view of the Independent Western analysts, an impasse cannot long be maintained and a face-saving formula must be found. The IMF-Egypt agreement signed in May 1987, was described as the softest ever to bear the Fund's approval. It reflected the political importance which the West attaches to Egypt's political stability.

This general view remains the bottom line in any negotiations. Nevertheless, the current standoff proves that even a competing argument about Egypt's strategic importance is not enough to achieve the much-needed breakthrough.

which fears its inflationary impact and, no doubt, political repercussions.

The pace of economic reforms has been set by a very cautious President Mubarak at a speed compatible with political stability. But economists point out that the domestic economic growth must go ahead fast enough to shake off the twin burdens of accelerating inflation and a three per cent a year population growth — an additional one million mouths to feed every six months.

According to independent Western economic analysts based in Cairo, the government's essential problem is to promote economic growth while maintaining its social contract with the Egyptian people. But the consistent deterioration of the economy deprives Mubarak's administration of the financial wherewithal to honour that contract.

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## King secures second position

## Belbeisi once again champion of Tal al Rumman

AMMAN (Star) — Amir Bilbeisi of the Royal Jordanian Silk Cut Rally Team won the Tal al Rumman Rally Hill Climb for the second year in a row Friday, edging past his Majesty King Hussein to set a new record of 2 min. 7.92 sec.

Despite back problems which plagued Bilbeisi from rallying this season, he pushed his powerful Opel Manta 400 "to the limit" to capture the title.

King Hussein in a Mercedes 190E was a close second, covering the three-kilometre distance in 2 min. 8 sec. Also in a Mercedes 190E, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah of the Silk Cut team was hot on his father's heels, clocking 2 min. 08.11 sec. to secure third place.

Driving his Silk Cut Open Vario, Prince Abdullah also finished sixth, with a time of 2 min. 11.06 sec. Suhail Marar, the Silk Cut manager, took seventh position in the Opel Manta, covering the distance in 2 min. 15.84 sec.

Other top competitors included 1987 Jordan National Champion Hani Bleharal, who placed fourth in a Nissan 240s,

clocking 2 min. 09.58 sec. and George Khayyat, also in a Nissan, with a time of 2 min. 10.70 sec.

Randa Nebulei, driving a Seat Ibiza, finished in 2 min. 41.01 sec. to secure the women's title over four other participants.

King Hussein held the Hill Climb title for 20 years after completing the event in 1968 in 2 min. 21.08 sec., while driving a Porsche 904. Last year Bilbeisi set a new record of 2 min. 18.87 sec. to claim the prize.

The Royal Jordanian Silk Cut team will compete in the next Tal al Rumman Hill Climb, scheduled for 18 September. The team is currently busy practising for the three-day Jordan International Rally beginning 15 June. Team manager Marar said Silk Cut will enter two Opel Mantas: the first driven by Prince Abdullah and navigator Ali Bilbeisi and the other driven by Nabil Karam and navigator Sarge Talalilani.

Competition for the event will be stiff, featuring Middle East champions Said al Hajri of Qatar and Mohammed bin Sulayem of Dubai; as well as top European drivers David Llewellyn of Britain and Ola Stromberg of Sweden.



His Majesty King Hussein among participants at Tal al Rumman race

## Old veterans miss chance

race was taking place. Despite his great enthusiasm to try once again for the

first position. Mr. Chemall "staged at home because he could neither risk his only car which is not equipped for the race, nor find a sponsor to cover the expenses."

## European soccer

## Securing safe games

FRANKFURT/Main — (ONP). At the end of March, the national sides of England and the Netherlands met in London's Wembley Stadium in a friendly match in preparation for the European Championship in the Federal Republic of Germany in June. Among the crowd, was a film team from the Stuttgart police, which recorded the behaviour of England football fans on video.

are. One of the preventive measures, no alcohol will be allowed in the vicinity of the stadium.

The German Football Association (DFB), responsible for staging the European Championship, has urgently appealed to the tens of thousands of fans from throughout Europe, who want to

see a great soccer spectacular from 10 - 25 June: "Violence in the stadiums endangers our sport - it has nothing to do with football. Fair play is essential for modern sport. Please help in ensuring that attending the final matches of the 1988 European Championship becomes an unforgettable and enjoyable experience for all."

## No tickets for English fans

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — Remaining tickets for England's team matches at this month's European Soccer Championship in West Germany will not be sold at the stadiums as a security precaution, organizers said Tuesday.

Horst Schmidt, chairman of the organizing committee, said the English soccer federation received 8,500 tickets for each of the three group matches involving England.

Some of the tickets remain unsold but they will not be offered at the gates, Schmidt said. "This is a question of security," Schmidt said. He said the English Federation and British Sports Minister Colin Moynihan had both urged West German organizers not to sell the remaining tickets.

English clubs have been barred from European competition since the 1985 Heysel Stadium tragedy in Brussels in which 39 spectators, mostly Italians, died after Liverpool supporters attacked Juventus Turin fans.

Tha ban excludes England's national team, but several riots by English fans in recent weeks have increased concerns of European Championship organizers.

The eight-team tournament begins in Dusseldorf 10 June and ends 25 June in Munich. England is facing Ireland, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union in its group matches, while West Germany, Italy, Spain and Denmark play in the second preliminary group.

## Bridge championship at InterContinental

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordanian Bridge Association will hold the International Tison Bridge Championship on Friday at Jordan InterContinental Hotel.

The Association has announced that all interested people can participate in the event which will be run by referee Hakam Al-Sabah.

## Apartment for Rent

If consists of two bedrooms, lounge, kitchen, bathroom, big balcony and a telephone. Location: Jabal Al-Walid, opposite to Caravan Hotel, first class finishing building. Contact tel: 636486



People still recall the nightmare of Heysel Stadium following clashes between English and Italian supporters.

## Siamese Kittens For Sale

Seal point JD 50. each, two-year-old dog (white, half Labrador) - free to a good home, Sinclair - QL 12B K computer with monitor - JD 140. photocopier - JD 65.

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THE JERUSALEM STAR 21

## A call for action

GENEVA (ILO News) — the situation of Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories is likely to be increasingly aggravated if the state of occupation continues and if the serious events now taking place in the territories persist. Director-General Francis Blanchard of the International Labour Office says in a report issued here today. "The repercussions on employment and on living and working conditions, which are the ILO's special concern, could be extremely grave."

In the first place, "it is universally agreed that the status quo cannot last," he observes. "Tireless efforts must be made to seek a political solution."

Secondly, a genuine development effort should be made for the benefit of the territories and based on the perceived needs of its inhabitants. For the Gaza Strip in particular there should be a development plan in which the ILO and other international organizations could play a part.

Development should not wait for the outcome of a political solution, Mr. Blanchard adds, although clearly it would be undertaken only if there was some prospect of a political settlement. "But action must be taken without delay through energetic measures which are universally acknowledged to be urgently needed, not only to protect the interests of the workers, but also to give them hope of a better life."

The report on the situation of workers in the occupied Arab territories is an appendix to the Director-General's report to the

75th session of the opening in Geneva on 1 June. It is based on ILO missions to the region including a recent visit by the director-general himself. Annexed to it are communications received from Arab countries and organizations and from the government of Israel.

Nothing that previous ILO recommendations have had some effect — for example, measures

taken by the authorities to increase the number of workers in regular employment — the report states that those recommendations nevertheless remain valid.

"Especially energetic" measures are needed to eliminate inequalities of opportunity and treatment which persist in such fields as vocational training, social security, the implications of the system of work permits for job security and the impact of the settlement policy on employment and development. De-

termined efforts are required to avoid discrimination in employment or occupation.

It is also "eminently desirable and urgent," the report concludes, "that the necessary measures to take that the promotion and creation of the occupational interests of the Arab workers may at last be developed for the sake of ensuring the exercise of legitimate trade union activities free of any interference by the civil and military authorities."

## US tear-gas shipments suspended

THE WASHINGTON-based TransTechnology Corporation, the largest US supplier of tear gas products to Israel, decided late last week to suspend all future shipments until such a time as Israel demonstrates that it is prepared to use the product in a proper and non-lethal manner.

Upon learning of last Thursday's decision, ADC President Abdeen Jabara made the following statement: "We applaud TransTechnology's willingness to disassociate itself from the lethal use of its product by the Israeli military. Unlike our own state department which has chosen to ignore this serious issue, the company has demonstrated a distinct sense of corporate responsibility. To my knowledge this is the first time that any American company trading with Israel has voluntarily sus-

suspended that trade for reasons having to do with the violation of Palestinian human rights."

On 25 March ADC met with TransTechnology president Dan McBride and company Vice President Burl Allison to draw the attention to reports of 41 deaths and over 100 maimings in the West Bank and Gaza caused by Israeli misuse of tear-gas in confined areas such as homes, hospitals, schools and places of worship. ADC noted that Israeli use of the product for purposes other than crowd control in open areas was a flagrant violation of the company's own guidelines for usage. The company was urged to disassociate itself from the often lethal consequences of such conduct by suspending trade with Israel. ADC later met with Arch Scur-

lock, chairman of the TransTechnology board of directors to make a similar appeal.

Since ADC first initiated contact with the United Nations has confirmed that Israeli troops have used tear gas in schools and hospitals despite clear warnings from the manufacturer that indoor use of the product can be lethal. On Monday, 25 April the Israeli newspaper Al-Hamshar reported that Dr. Shoshan of the Israeli Civil Administration confirmed that tear gas had caused 30 abortions in Gaza. Other reports from the West Bank have put the number of deaths caused by the improper use of tear gas at over 41, including many elderly Palestinians and infants, and the number of abortions at over one hundred.



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### ORIENT EXPRESS

• **LES SYRIENS PENETRENT LA BANLIEUE SUD DE BEY ROUTH** — Quelque 4000 soldats syriens se sont déployés les 27 et 28 mai dans la banlieue sud de Beyrouth, mettant un terme à 22 jours de combats entre les milices chiites Amal et Hezbollah, qui ont tué 425 morts. Le déploiement des Syriens, accompagnés de gendarmes libanais, a été effectué sans violence. Il aura fallu deux semaines de négociations entre Dama et Téhéran pour que les Iraniens acceptent cette opération. L'armée syrienne a pris position dans le secteur occupé par chacun des belligérants, évitant toutefois le district d'Hay Med, quartier général du Hezbollah, où l'on pense que sont détenus la plupart des 18 otages occidentaux. Selon des sources politiques à Damas, le déploiement syrien vise à faire cesser les combats et non à libérer les otages. Le ministre syrien de l'Information a annoncé que les troupes de Damas se retireraient "dès que l'ordre serait rétabli, ce qui peut être une question de quelques jours".

• **ATTENTAT SANGlant A BEYROUTH-EST** — Plus de 20 personnes ont trouvé la mort le 30 mai dans l'explosion d'une voiture piégée dans le secteur chrétien de Beyrouth, à proximité d'un bureau du parti phalangiste. L'explosion, causée par une charge de 70 kg de TNT, s'est produite à 10h30 dans ce quartier animé. Elle a fait plus de 80 blessés, crasant un cratère profond de deux mètres. L'attentat, qui n'a pas été revendiqué, intervient cinq semaines après l'explosion d'une voiture piégée à Tripoli (nord du pays), imputée par la police aux forces de droite (88 morts).

• **MANIFESTATION PACIFISTE ISRAËLIENNE** — Pour la première fois depuis le début du soulèvement palestinien, le principal mouvement pacifiste israélien, "Palm maintenance", a manifesté le 28 mai dans les territoires occupés, en observant les restrictions sévères imposées par l'armée. Les autorités ont empêché tout contact entre la population palestinienne et les 2000 manifestants, qui ont été réduits à tenir un meeting sur un champ de tir désaffecté au sud de Naplouse.

• **NOUVELLE INCURSION ISRAËLIENNE AU LIBAN-SUD** — L'armée israélienne a mené le 25 mai conjointement avec l'Armée du Liban Sud (ALS), une opération anti-Hezbollah dans le village de Louayzé, à 1 km au nord de la "zone de sécurité" installée par Israël. Selon Beyrouth, cette incursion aurait fait douze morts et seize disparus dans les rangs de la résistance islamique.

• **APPEL FRANCAIS CONTRE LA CENSURE** — Près de 150 intellectuels français ont rendu public un appel contre les récentes mesures prises par Israël contre des journalistes israéliens et palestiniens. "Depuis des mois, les organes de presse palestiniens sont persécutés ou suspendus. C'est maintenant le tour de leurs collègues en Israël", écrivent les signataires. Récemment, les autorités ont interdit l'hébergement de Doreh Hantizotz et ont emprisonné cinq de ses éditeurs, traités d'"agents du FOLP".

### PRINCIPALE ROUTE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT DE L'IRAK

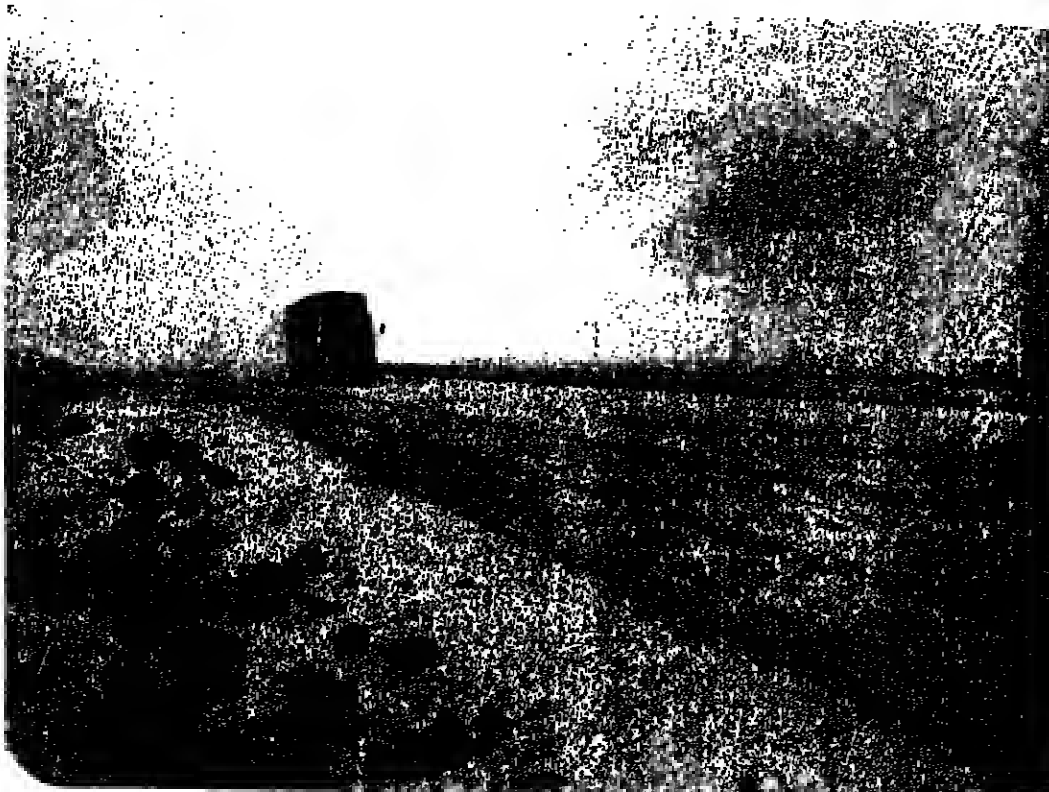
## Aqaba-Bagdad, la voie sacrée

Depuis le début du conflit avec l'Irak, l'axe Aqaba-Bagdad est devenu vital pour le ravitaillement et les exportations irakiennes. La Jordanie a dû s'adapter à un brusque afflux de poids-lourds sur ses routes.

L'automobiliste qui décide de descendre à Aqaba en voiture risque de sentir sa présence un peu incongrue sur l'"autoroute du désert": 70% des véhicules circulant sur cet axe nord-sud sont des poids-lourds. Entre Amman et Ma'an, on en compte quelque 400 par jour, pour le plupart effectuant la liaison avec l'Irak. A la hauteur de Dhabab, à 50 km au sud de la capitale, la conduite s'apparente à un parcours du combattant: il faut éviter entre les camions, les "nids de poule" et les dévotions dues aux treux. Très dangereux de nuit. Depuis 1980, le réseau routier jordanien doit en effet s'adapter à une forte augmentation du trafic entre Aqaba et la frontière irakienne, en raison du conflit Iran-Irak.

Auparavant, l'Irak utilisait principalement le port de Basorah, sur la Golfe arabo-persique. Les bombardements iraniens ont interdit désormais l'utilisation. Dès 1980, le port d'Aqaba s'est imposé comme solution de rechange la plus sûre: les relations avec le Syrie étaient meilleures, les ports koweïtiens trop exposés au conflit du Golfe, la trafic vers la Turquie dangereuse à cause de la guérilla kurde. La Jordanie venait du reste d'affirmer son soutien total à l'Irak. Très vite, une compagnie jordanienne de transport routier a été créée, dont le capital de 50 millions de JD est détenu à part égale par les gouvernements des deux pays. Son développement illustre bien l'importance désormais vitale prise par le Jordanie pour le ravitaillement de l'Irak: de 400 camions au départ, se flote est aujourd'hui passé à 750 véhicules, auxquels vont bientôt s'ajouter 150 poids-lourds Renault. En 1987, la compagnie a dégagé un bénéfice de plus de 3 millions de JD. Elle est devenue le transporteur le plus important de la région. Et l'Irak importe également via l'Arabie saoudite depuis 1984, Aqaba conserve la première place.

Le financement du conflit a également incité l'Irak à diversifier ses voies d'exportation: de par de 1985, Bagdad ne s'est plus contenté des pipelines via la Turquie et l'Arabie saoudite pour exporter son pétrole. Les exportations par Aqaba (principalement des hydrocarbures) sont passées de 0,5 millions de tonnes en 1985 à 8 millions de tonnes l'an passé. Au total, le trafic routier a quasiment doublé depuis 1980, et il a fallu adapter les transports jordanien. Au début, nous avons par exemple eu beaucoup d'accidents dus aux camions citadins n'étant pas habitués aux produits pétroliers; qu'ils cherchaient normalement dans des citernes; normalement destinées à l'huile. La liquidité s'échappait, la route devenait glissante et inflammable", raconte M. Sham-



60% des marchandises débarquées à Aqaba sont destinées à l'Irak: le trafic routier a doublé entre le port jordanien et Bagdad depuis 1980

### ACCIDENTS DE LA ROUTE

## Tôle froissée sur asphalte cabossée

D'où vient cette rumeur qui place le Jordanie en tête du peloton de tête du palmarès des accidents de la route? "Un journaliste s'est trompé, il y a quelques années, additionnant les morts et les blessés", répond M. Nizar Abdil, responsable de l'association jordanienne pour la prévention routière. Depuis, le bruit court... Dans le classement établi en 1985 par cette association, le Jordanie n'arrive qu'à la 18ème place sur 47 pays, avec 14 morts pour 10.000 véhicules, à égalité avec l'Egypte. L'Irak est en tête avec 80 morts, le Japon en queue (1,9), la France à la 29ème place (4,5). Le taux le

plus élevé d'accidents s'observe en Jordanie dans la catégorie des camions-citernes: 37% ont d'entre eux ont eu un accident en 1986 (cars: 34%, poids-lourds: 13%, voiture de tourisme: 11%). M. Abdil estime que l'auto-route du désert est dangereuse par endroits: la chaussée est souvent meilleure dans la sens nord-sud, du fait que longtemps, les camions descendent vite pour remonter chargés d'Aqaba; les véhicules qui "ramontent" ont tendance à rouler à gauche pour éviter les trous, provoquant de meurtrières collisions frontales. Mais la séparation de la

chaussée par un terre-plein central a résolu le problème sur la majeure partie de la route. Selon M. Abdil, le cause numéro un des accidents reste le non-respect des règles élémentaires du code de la route: "Jusqu'à une époque récente, l'usage de la route était un privilège obtenu sur permis. Beaucoup de gens n'ont aucune notion des règles de sécurité et conduisent dangereusement". Il déplore également qu'un simple permis de conduire donne droit à piloter un cer. 355 personnes ont trouvé la mort sur la route en 1986 en Jordanie, contre 524 en 1985.

mout. Depuis, le règlementation est devenue plus stricte pour éviter ce genre d'accidents.

### Camions surchargés

Les routes elles-mêmes ont dû être améliorées. En 1980, l'axe Amman-Ma'an était encore une simple route à deux voies. "Avec l'aide financière de l'Irak, l'association jordanienne pour la prévention routière, nous avons fait une route à quatre voies ("autoroute du désert")", rappelle-t-on au ministère des travaux publics. Coût de l'opération: 50 millions de JD. "Malheureusement, l'effort de guerre pour l'Irak, qui ne peut plus payer, le Jordanie doit trouver d'autres financements pour l'entretien du réseau et les nouvelles constructions", ajoute-t-on de même source. En fait, il n'est pas un vain mot: les camions surchargés, les variations de thermiques et les pluies d'hiver accélèrent le détérioration du revêtement. "Notre problème

numéro un, ce sont les surcharges. Indique le directeur de la planification routière au ministère des travaux publics. "Devant les importantes besoins irakiens en ravitaillement et l'insuffisance du parc de camions disponibles, le gouvernement jordanien termine les yeux jusqu'ici. Mais cette année, il a limité le chargement maximum par essieu à 19 tonnes (en Europe, 13 tonnes maximum). Auparavant, certains transporteurs n'hésitaient pas à monter jusqu'à 25 tonnes par essieu". D'où une dégradation rapide de la route et de gros problèmes de sécurité. (voir encadré).

Si l'état des routes a été considérablement amélioré depuis quelques années (autoroute du désert dans la partie centrale, nouvelle route Amman-Azraq...), la circulation reste problématique à certains endroits. "Les travaux de rénovation au sud d'Amman, seront terminés fin

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

2 JUNE 1988

## Les deux victoires de l'Irak

Cinq semaines après sa victoire sur la péninsule de Fao, l'armée irakienne a annoncé la reprise de la région frontalière de Chalameh, à 33 km au sud de Basorah.

Après une "guerre des tranchées" qui a duré plus de huit semaines à coups de missiles sol-sol, l'Irak a remporté cinq semaines d'interruption de deux victoires, à Fao et à Chalameh, les premières sur le terrain depuis que son armée a battu en retraite et évacué le territoire iranien en juin 1982. Renonçant à son attitude de défense dite "statique" qui a presque toujours été la sienne depuis son retrait d'Iran où elle avait occupé 20.000 kilomètres carrés, soit les deux tiers de la superficie de la Belgique, l'armée irakienne a lancé le 16 avril puis le 25 mai deux offensives fulgurantes.

La première lui a permis de reconquérir en moins de 48 heures la péninsule de Fao, seul débouché maritime du pays sur le Golfe, où les Irakiens étaient solidement implantés depuis deux ans. La deuxième s'est soldée en une dizaine d'heures de combats par la reprise de la région de Chalameh, à l'est de la ville de Basorah, capitale méridionale de l'Irak, occupée par l'Iran depuis plus d'un an.

Après Fao, dont l'occupation menaçait l'Irak de devenir un

peys enclavé, la reconquête de Chalameh permet à l'armée irakienne de pouvoir désormais entreprendre de nouvelles opérations sur le front sans risquer de voir l'Iran occuper Basorah en représailles.

Les forces irakiennes campaient en effet aux portes de Basorah depuis 14 mois et leurs pièces d'artillerie étaient installées à 12 kilomètres de cette ville, la deuxième d'Irak. La prise de Basorah a toujours été redoutée par Bagdad. L'Irak a reconnu sa défaite à Chalameh et indique que ses troupes se sont installées sur de nouvelles positions, après avoir infligé de lourdes pertes à l'armée irakienne.

Pour reconquérir Fao et Chalameh, l'état-major irakien a eu recours à une intervention massive de l'artillerie et de l'aviation, accompagnée d'une attaque surprise sur plusieurs fronts, puis d'une progression des blindés à la manière d'un rouleau compresseur. Cette tactique inédite dans la conduite de la guerre par l'Irak a été supervisée personnellement par le président Saddam Hussein à la tête de sa garde blindée républicaine. La présence du chef de l'Etat lors des combats de Fao puis de Chalameh n'a été indiquée par les médias irakiens, films à l'appui, qu'après l'annonce de la victoire.

### FRANCE EN BREF

• **AFGHANISTAN: ALAIN GUILLO LIBERE** — Le photographe-ambassadeur français Alain Guillo, condamné en janvier dernier à dix ans de prison pour espionnage, a été libéré le 28 mai par les autorités de Kaboul, après neuf mois de détention. Il a été confié à Kaboul au secrétaire général du Quai d'Orsay, Gilbert Pérol. Ce dernier avait remis au président afghan, Mohammad Najibullah, un message de France Méditerranée lui demandant la grâce d'Alain Guillo pour des raisons humanitaires. Le journaliste avait été arrêté en septembre dernier alors qu'il effectuait un reportage sur la résistance. Il a toujours rejeté les accusations d'activités subversives portées contre lui.

• **LEGISLATION: LE PS EN TETE DES SONDAGES** — Le parti socialiste, qui fait campagne sur le thème de "l'ouverture", est en tête des sondages de 42 à 44% de intentions de votes aux élections législatives (les 5 et 12 juin), contre 36 à 39% pour la droite traditionnelle. Les socialistes obtiendraient ainsi quelque 400 sièges à l'Assemblée nationale, qui en compte 577 au total. Le parti communiste recueille 9% des intentions de vote et le Front national 9,5%.

• **POLEMIQUE SUR L'ASSAUT D'OUVEA** — Le ministre de la Défense, Jean-Pierre Chevenement a indiqué le 30 mai que lors de l'assaut donné à Ouvea (Nouvelle-Calédonie) pour libérer les 23 otages détenus par des indépendantistes, certains hommes du GIGN avaient commis des actes "contraires à leur devoir militaire", et que les fautes seraient sévèrement punies. Le ministre n'a pas précisé la nature de ces fautes, révélées par l'enquête commandée par le ministre des Armées, Pierre Arpelle. L'assaut donné le 5 mai dernier avait fait deux morts parmi les attaquants et 19 morts mélanésiens. Certains témoins avaient affirmé que trois d'entre eux avaient été tués après leur reddition.

• **MICHEL DROIT INCULPE DE CORRUPTION PASSIVE** — L'académicien Michel Droit, membre de la CNCL, a été inculpé le 27 mai de corruption passive. Il est soupçonné d'avoir, malgré sa nomination à la commission, continué de percevoir des revenus du groupe Harsant, son ancien employeur. Le groupe Harsant avait au même moment reçu de la CNCL l'autorisation de la "5" (télévision) et de plusieurs radios FM. Michel Droit nie avoir reçu quelque somme "contraire aux règles de la CNCL" que ce soit.

### Tournol de tennis

Roland Garros n'a qu'à bien se tenir! Depuis plusieurs années, à l'initiative des Britanniques, un tournoi inter-ambassadeur se déroule sur le court de la résidence de l'ambassadeur du Royaume-Uni, M. Antony Reeve. Cette année, 21 participants (six anglais, cinq français, cinq allemands, deux italiens, l'ambassadeur de Belgique, l'ambassadeur de Grèce et son épouse, les touristes en double-mixte, double-messieurs, simple-dames et simple-messieurs. Les matchs auront lieu vendredi 3 et samedi 4 juin de 13h00 pour le premier tour (France/Royaume-Uni, RFA/Europe divers) à samedi 4 à partir de 14h00 pour les finales. Participant français: Anne Chotard, Jean-Marie Dureau, Franck Jean, Bruno Larivière, Bruno Ray. Résidence britannique: entre le troisième et le quatrième carrel, en face du palais Zahren. L'espace étant limité, seule une spectateur membre des ambassades européennes et les proches des joueurs seront admis.

FRANÇOIS DUCROUX

2 JUNE 1988

### ELLES S'EXPORTENT DE NOUVEAU

## Chansons d'en France

Après de longues années de réclusion, le chanson française se fait de nouveau entendre au-delà des frontières de l'hexagone.

Le chanson française se porte mal, nous disait-on, depuis des années. Finie l'époque des Piaf, Brel et Aznavour qui, tant en France qu'à l'étranger, expriment une sensibilité et une culture sans équivalent. C'est vrai qu'il y avait eu un passage à vide pendant lequel les pouvoirs publics s'étaient alarmés de la colonisation musicale anglo-saxonne. Mais ces temps semblent révolus et, sans pour autant inverser le phénomène, il semblerait que les artistes français s'exportent bien. Mieux, ils s'exportent en version originale.

On apprend ainsi que le groupe Indochine, au son très froid, tarit un tabac en Suède et... au Pérou, que Desireless et son "Voyage voyage", après avoir conquis l'Espagne, l'Allemagne fédérale et l'Italie, aurait réussi à forcer la porte du très fermé "Top of the pop" anglais. Les Rita Mitsouko, quant à eux, ont une carrière tout à fait exceptionnelle. Après avoir touché le Japon et l'Australie, ils se sont classés onzièmes dans le hit des clubs aux Etats-Unis. Une tournée dans les grandes discothèques américaines est en préparation. Plus récemment, Guesh Patti et son "Etienne Etienne" ont fait trembler les hit-parades européens.

Un phénomène nouveau est donc en train de se produire puisque, on le voit, les artistes français commencent à toucher des pays non francophones et non plus seulement des pays généralement attentifs à ce qui vient de France: l'Allemagne, le Québec, la Suisse, la Belgique et certains pays africains. Savoir que la chanson française peut aujourd'hui s'exporter est encourageant et ça succède à l'époque où elle était considérée par plusieurs raisons.

### "Faut que j'move"

Il ne s'agit plus de simples "variétés" mais d'un produit de qualité, capable de rivaliser sur la scène internationale avec les standards du rock anglo-saxon. "Le rythme est travaillé autour que les mots", explique Robert Levy-Provençal, de chez RCA. En fait, ce ne sont pas seulement les mots qui sont travaillés, mais les sons qui émet la voix, comme ceux de n'importe quel instrument.



Rita Mitsouko: c'est comme ça. Fred Chichin le silencieux aux airs de gitan et Catherine Ringer, diva brailarde au nom de machine à coudre, ont inventé un son et se laissent reconnaître à l'étranger. Ils marient leurs influences pop et punk anglo-saxonnes avec une gouaille tout droit sortie des faubourgs parisiens. L'hiver dernier, la France a craqué pour leur "C'est comme ça" (c'est-à-dire, "dis-moi oui, Andy"). Lea "Rita" ont de plus popularisé un "look" kitsch-pop, à base de petites robes en nylon imprimées, débordantes "Mercedes", perruques de mauvais goût et chemises à pois. Des voyous. Immortalisés par Jean-Luc Godard dans son dernier film, "Soigne ta droite". La dernière fois, c'était avec les Rolling Stones...

La voix n'est plus porte-parole — le concept est démodé — mais elle est quelque part entre les instruments. L'anglais, lorsqu'il est encore utilisé, est réduit à de simples phonèmes isolés: "Ouille, le secret, ça coupe ça donne, oh-a, oh-a, faut que j'move" (Rita Mitsouko). Et dire que tout le monde pensait que le français n'était pas une langue faite pour le rock!

Julien Clerc, qui se situe à mi-chemin entre deux générations, illustre bien ce changement d'attitude. Jeune poète éthéré et

plutôt hermétique dans les années soixante-dix, ses textes, très travaillés, n'étaient compris que d'une poignée d'intellectuels romantiques. Aujourd'hui, il chante du rock et travaille plus le son des mots que les mots eux-mêmes: "Meissa, meissa d'ibiza vit souvent dévêtu... Ses chansons ont perdu en profondeur, mais gagné en rythme et en... audience. Il est actuellement l'un de ceux qui vendent le plus de disques au Pays-Bas et en Allemagne.

NADINE GAUTIER (IP)

### ECOUTEZ VOIR

#### EXPOSITIONS

Tawfik Yahia, peintures. Une œuvre très personnelle d'inspiration surréaliste. Professeur de mathématiques, Tawfik Yahia a participé à plusieurs expositions en Jordanie et en Irak. CCF, du 7 au 14 juin.

#### Jordanie-URSS

"La Jordanie à travers une caméra soviétique", une exposition présentée par le Centre culturel soviétique. Centre culturel royal, du 7 au 9 juin.

#### CINEMA

Bâton rouge. De Rachid Bouchared, avec Jacques Perrot et Pierre-Loup Rajot (1986): trois jeunes gens en quête d'aventures en Amérique et en France. CCF, lundi 6 juin à 20h00.

#### TELEVISION

"Un idiot à Paris": l'idiot du village monte à la capitale, où il tombe amoureux d'une femme de petite vertu, elle-même passionnée par la nature.

#### Semaine du film anglais

"The mission" (1986): en 1750 dans la jungle sud-américaine, des jésuites espagnols s'opposent aux autorités religieuses de leur pays (lundi 6 à 19h30).

"Defence of the realm" (1986): un journaliste réussit à photographier un homme politique dans la chambre d'une call-girl fréquentée par un diplomate allemand (mardi 7 à 20h00).

"Coast to coast" (1987): comédie. Un anglais noir se fait passer pour un Américain et un Américain blanc essaie bien être d'aventures en Amérique et en France. CCF, lundi 6 juin à 20h00.

"Greystoke" (1984): un enfant sauvage retrouvé dans la jungle africaine après avoir vécu parmi les singes. Il va découvrir la civilisation qu'il ne supportait pas (jeudi 9 à 20h00). Tous ces films seront projetés au Centre culturel royal.

### AU MENU

#### Ojja aux crevettes (Tunisie)

Pour 4 personnes: 4 tomates bien mûres, cuill. à soupe de purée de tomates concentrée, 3 gousses d'ail, 1 cuill. à soupe de carvi en grains, 5 petits piments poivrés verts, 200 g de crevettes décortiquées surgelées, 2 oignons, sel, huile d'olive vierge.

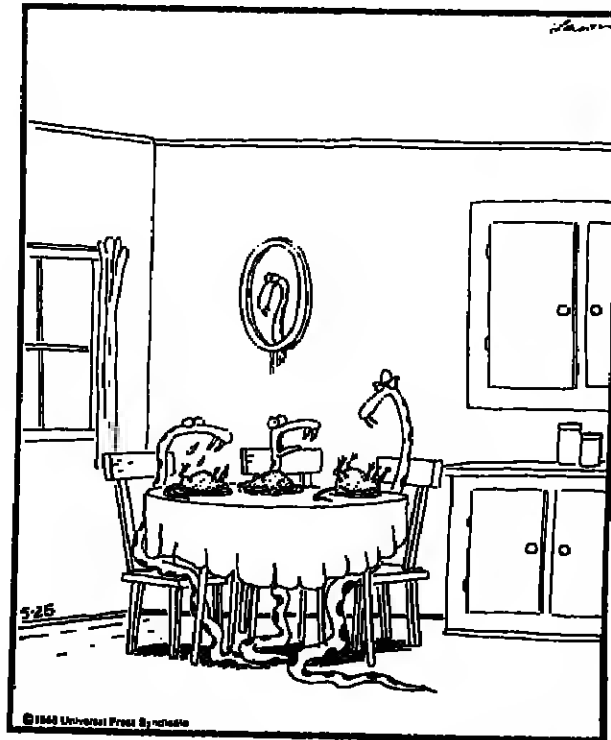
Faire revenir dans l'huile les tomates en morceaux, la purée de tomates, l'ail et le carvi, préalablement émincés. Saler au goût, cuire 10 mn. Ajouter les crevettes, cuire 5 mn. Ajouter les oignons, cuire 2 mn. Au moment de servir, ajouter les oeufs dans la saumure bouillante. Mélanger sur feu moyen/jusqu'à ce que le ragout soit crémeux. Servir chaud avec du pain baguette.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 23

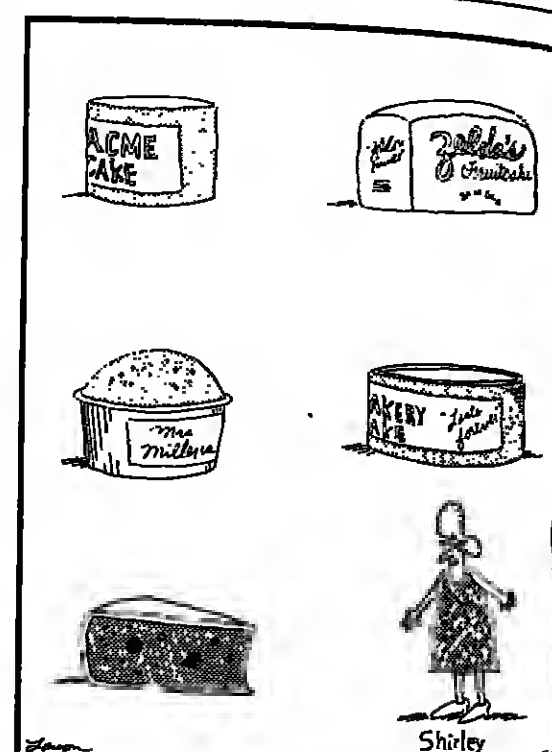
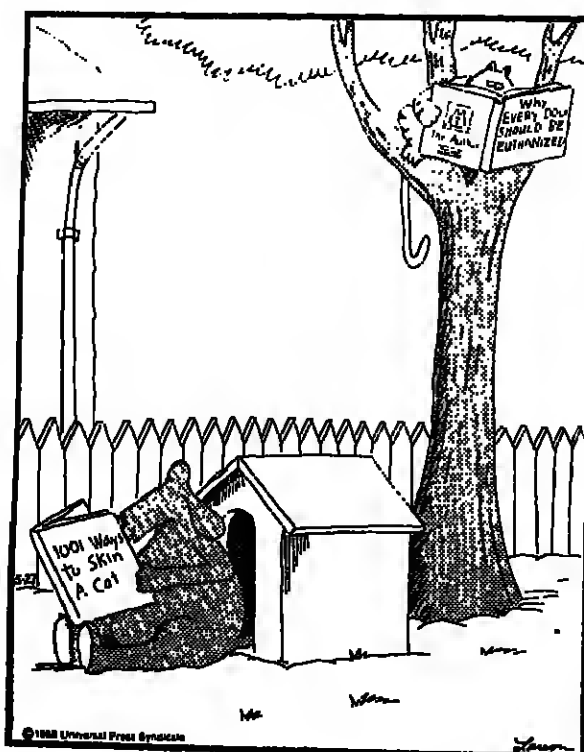






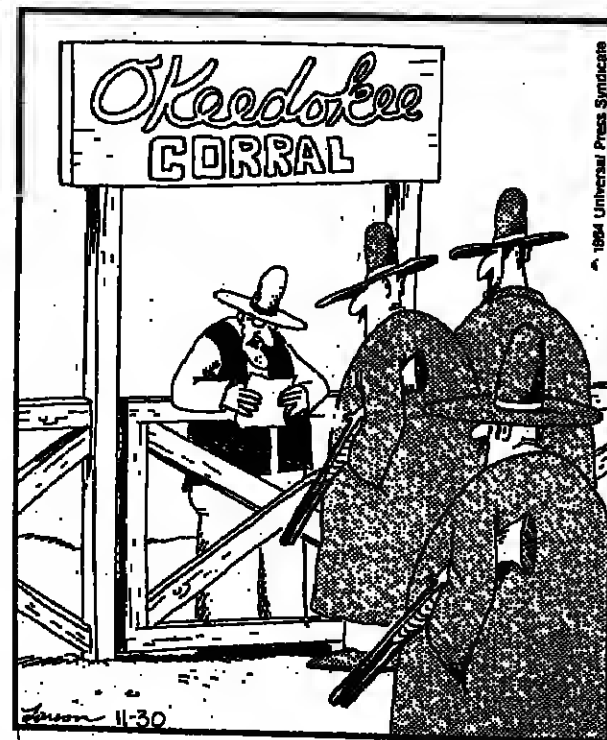


"Mom! Randy sneezed poison all over my rat!"

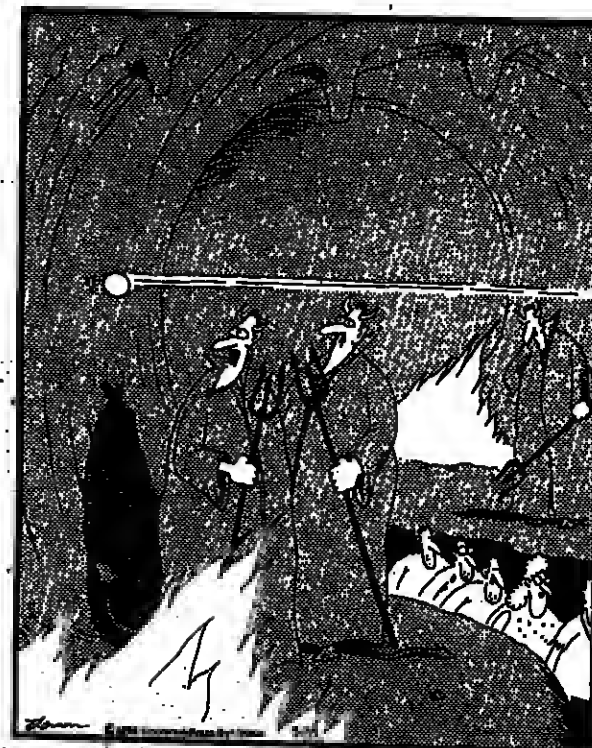


Fruitcakes of the World

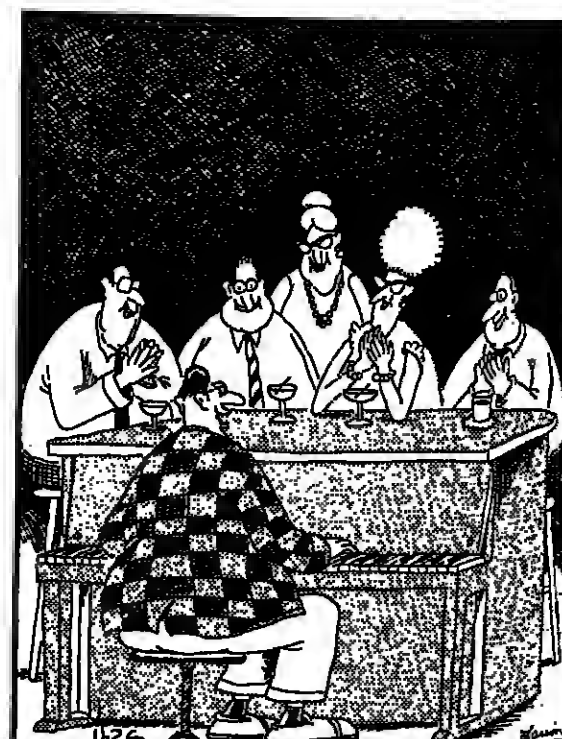
## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



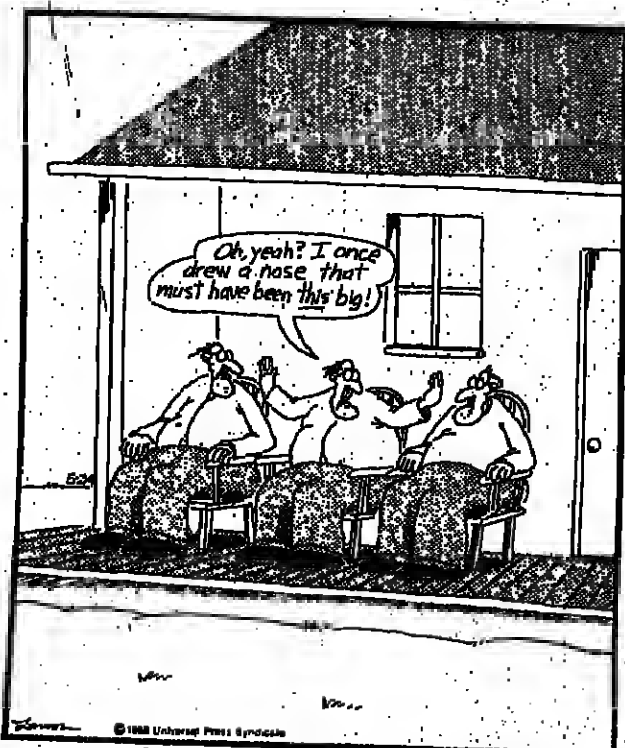
"Let's see here. ... Oh! Class, but no cigar. You want the place up the road—same as I told those other fellows."



"Look, Sid! Another snowball! ... I tell you, this place is slipping."



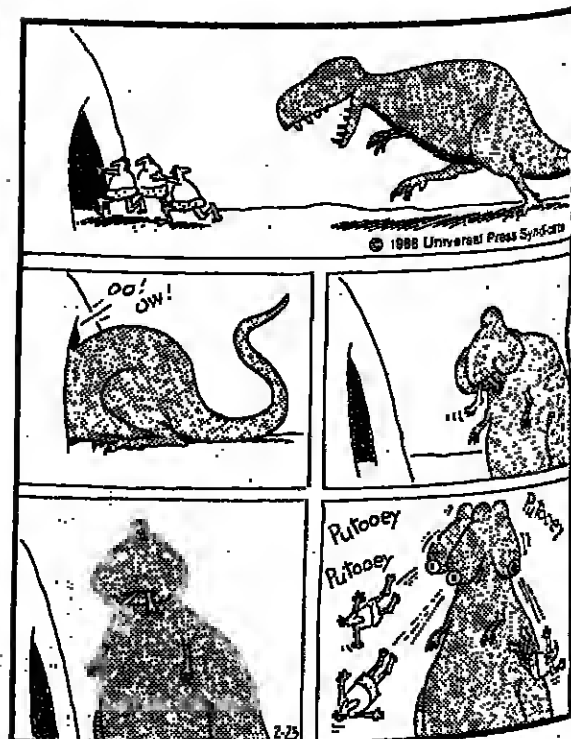
"Hey, thank you Thank you That was 'Tie a Yellow Ribbon.' ... Naw, what say we all really get down?"



At the Old Cartoonists' Home



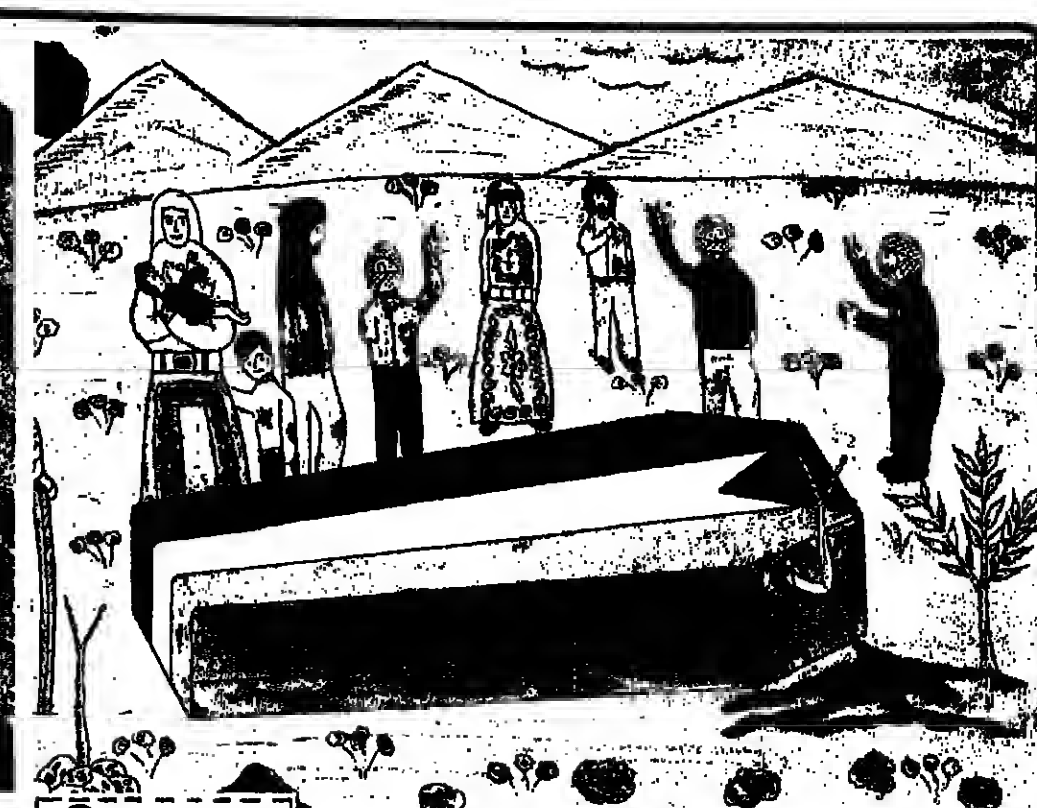
"Sorry about this, buddy, but the limit on those things is half a dozen—looks like you're one over."



In the days before soap.

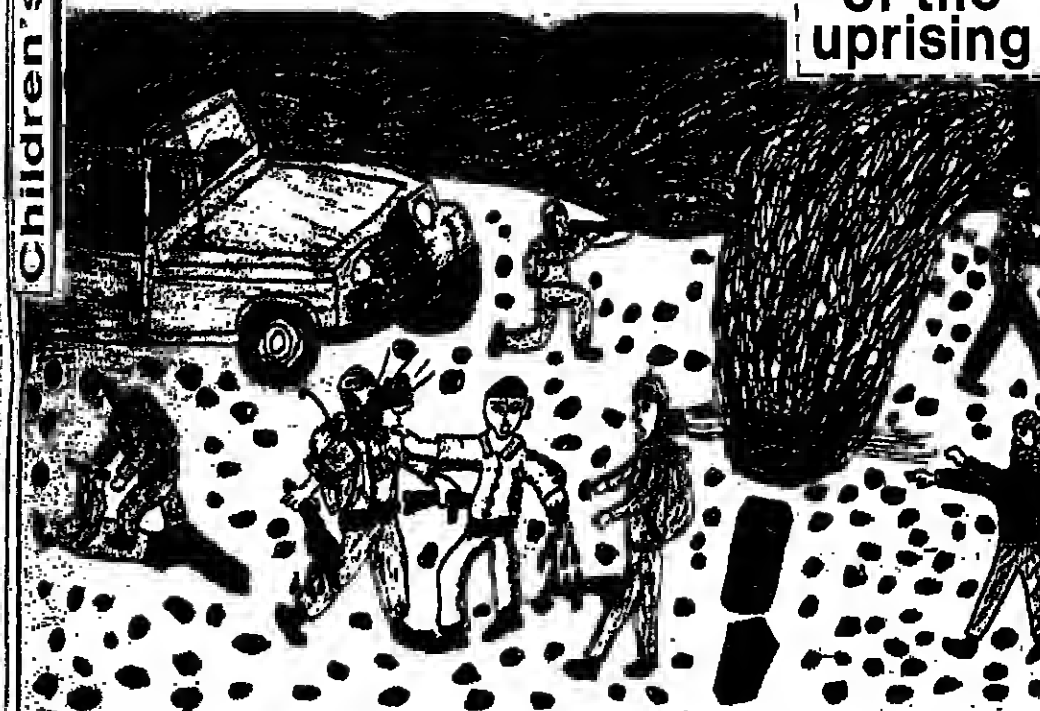


Ayman Mohammed Selim, aged 14



Mohemmad Midhat Sellm 'Ayash aged 13

## Scenes of the uprising



Abdel-Malik Haseen Rashid, aged 14

## The Poky Little Puppy

Part IV

By Janette Lawrey  
Illustrated By Gustaf Tenggren

Five little puppies dug a hole under the fence and went for a walk in the wide, wide world.

Through the meadow they went, down the road, over the bridge, across the green grass, and up the hill, one after the other.

And when they got to the top of the hill, they counted themselves: one, two, three, four. One little puppy wasn't there.

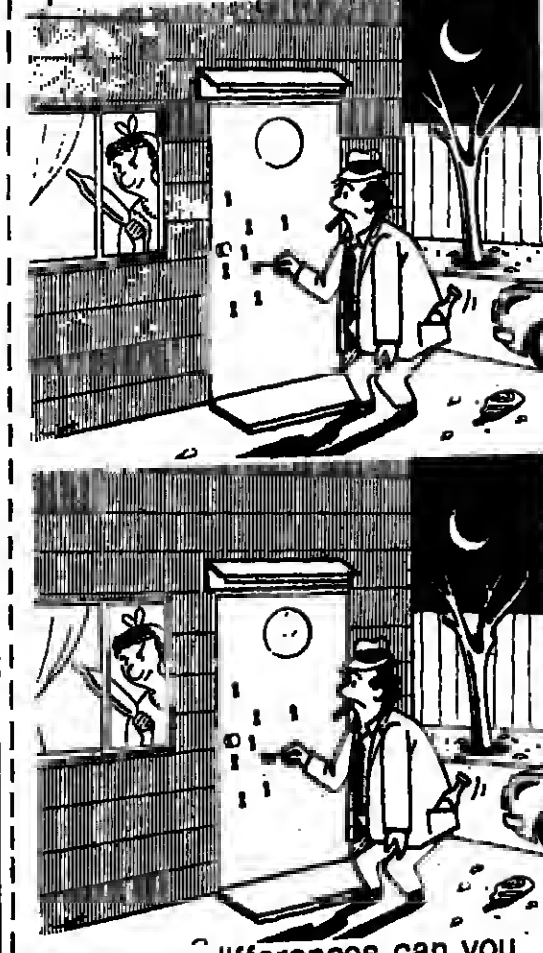
"Now where in the world is that poky little puppy?" they wondered. For he certainly wasn't on top of the hill.

He wasn't going down the other side. The only thing they could see going down was a fuzzy caterpillar.

He wasn't coming up this side. The only thing they could see coming up was a quick green lizard.

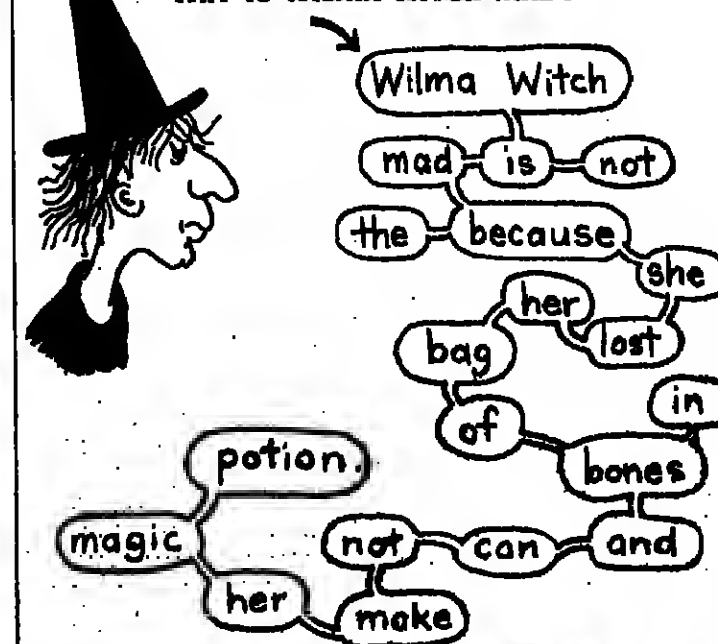
to be continued next week

## Spot the difference



How many differences can you find between these two pictures?

## WHY IS WILMA WITCH MAD?



Start at the arrow and follow the path to find out why Wilma Witch is mad.

Solution: Why is Wilma Witch Mad? Wilma Witch is mad because she lost her bag of bones and cannot make her magic potion.